



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SEEN BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER

HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

For the year 1939.

JOHN RENNIE, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA (at 31st December, 1939)	(acres)	39,587
POPULATION—Census 1931		511,757
Mid-year 1939 (Estimate of Registrar General)	.. .. .		522,000
Estimated average population (for calculation of death rates)	.. .. .		517,100
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES (at 31st December, 1939)	.. .. .		150,413
RATEABLE VALUE (1st October, 1939)	.. .. .		£3,389,884
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE (Year 1939-40—estimated)	.. .. .		£13,420

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1939.

			Total.	Males.	Females.		
LIVE BIRTHS—							
Legitimate	.. .. .		7,912	4,058	3,854	} Birth Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 of population	15·7
Illegitimate	.. .. .		280	132	148		
Totals	.. .. .		8,192	4,190	4,002		
STILLBIRTHS	.. .. .		320	174	146	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 total (live & still) births	38
DEATHS (All Causes)	.. .. .		6,201	3,304	2,897	Death Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 of population	12·0

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All Infants	.. .. .	Deaths	..	388	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 live births	48
Legitimate Infants	.. .. .	Deaths	..	373	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 legitimate live births	47
Illegitimate Infants	.. .. .	Deaths	..	15	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 illegitimate live births	54

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—

Puerperal Sepsis	.. .. .	Deaths	..	9	} Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 total (live and still) births	1·07
Other Puerperal Causes	.. .. .	Deaths	..	11		
All Puerperal Causes	.. .. .	Deaths	..	20		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.. .. .	Deaths	..	300	} Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 of population	0·58
Other forms of Tuberculosis	.. .. .	Deaths	..	68		
Cancer	.. .. .	Deaths	..	830	Rate <i>per</i> 1,000 of population.	1·61

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

In submitting my Annual Report on the health of the City of Sheffield for the year 1939 it is necessary to state that as a result of the exigency of War this Report has been materially shortened. Many items which usually appear have been omitted and much of the substance which remains has been dealt with as briefly as possible. At the same time every effort has been made to maintain the records of all services in their entirety in the Public Health Department so that information in full detail may be readily available whenever it is required.

In this, the first year of war, the birth rate for the City was identical with that of the previous year, when there was a rate which was higher than in any year since 1928. The general death rate, although it showed some increase over the previous year's figure, was nevertheless lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

The infant mortality rate was the lowest which has so far been recorded in the City and this rate, too, was below that of England and Wales, whilst as regards maternal deaths they were fewer than in 1938 and the rate of 2.37 which they represented signifies a greatly reduced maternal mortality in recent years.

Prevalence of the infectious and other notifiable diseases was comparatively low on the whole and speaking generally the incidence rates and death rates alike compared very favourably with the average rates of recent years.

A relatively low death rate from Influenza was recorded, but there was some increase from the very low mortality of the year 1938.

It was scarcely surprising that the death rates from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System and from Other Forms of Tuberculosis showed some increase over the 1938 rates, as these latter rates had each created new low records for the City. There was also somewhat of an increase from the previous year in the mortality from Cancer, but the rate was again below that of England and Wales.

At the outbreak of war the great majority of the hospitals of the City, municipal and voluntary alike, were designated as Emergency Hospitals, primarily for receiving civilian casualties resulting from enemy air raids but also for the treatment of War casualties and military sick cases. Numbers of military sick were admitted in 1939 but no War casualties had arrived in the City by the end of the year and there had been no air raids so that in the main the emergency accommodation which was provided was not brought into use.

The advent of War did not impair the Maternity and Child Welfare services and the attendances at the ante-natal and infant clinics were maintained at the high level which they had reached. Information will be found in this Report upon the decentralisation of these clinics which was undertaken immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities. The congregating of large numbers of women and children at the two principal Centres was at once seen to constitute a real danger and it was decided to open a number of subsidiary clinics suitably located to cover the extent of the City. Under the Council's evacuation scheme there was provision made for expectant mothers whose homes were in the vulnerable parts of the City to be removed to safer areas if they so desired. Comparatively few chose to leave the City, however, and a considerable proportion of these came back home before their confinements.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year and there was little interference resulting from the abnormal conditions. The number of expectant mothers who asked for the services of the Municipal Midwives was practically the same as in the previous year.

It was inevitable that the changed circumstances in the later months of the year, owing to war conditions, should retard the slum clearance programme and no new action was taken in regard to any unfit house after the commencement of the War.

In this introduction to the Report I think it is appropriate to make mention of the Air Raid Precautions First Aid Services, although this part of my responsibilities is discharged through the Emergency Committee for Civil Defence. In common with all other branches of the Air Raid Precautions Scheme the first aid services, already considerable in extent, developed rapidly when War broke out in September. First Aid centres had been established and training of personnel had been in progress since the year 1938, and just prior to the War the complement of volunteers who had enrolled for duties at First Aid Posts, in First Aid Parties and in the Ambulance Service was approximately 1,800. With the commencement of War there was a large influx of volunteers and by the end of October the strength had reached its peak, which was a figure of over 4,500 personnel. A number of First Aid Posts, First Aid Party Depots and Ambulance Stations were established in the City and these were located at points from which they could together adequately serve the whole area in the event of enemy air attacks. For the most part these centres were set up in premises which were specially adapted in Council Schools, Secondary Schools and other day schools. Much effort was expended in coping with the many new problems which arose in staffing, equipping and maintaining this organisation and in the training of the volunteers in their first aid duties.

Throughout the year which is reviewed in this Report, and especially in the months which succeeded the onset of War, there were heavy and exacting responsibilities which devolved upon the staff, particularly in regard to the many emergency duties allotted to the public health administration as a result of the hostilities. In acknowledging my indebtedness to all members of the staff for their loyalty and aid, I include those who have left their posts to take up duty in His Majesty's Forces.

Finally I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, upon whose assistance I was able to rely at all times throughout this difficult year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RENNIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Special Features.—The birth rate of 15·7 per 1,000 for the year 1939, which exceeded that of England and Wales, was identical with the 1938 rate which rate was higher than that for any year since 1928. The general death rate of 12·0 per 1,000 was a little higher than in 1938 but it was below the England and Wales rate.

The Infant Mortality rate, of 48 per 1,000 births, which showed a reduction from the year 1938, was the lowest which has yet been recorded in the City. It was again below the England and Wales rate.

As regards both Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System and other Forms of Tuberculosis there were increases from the very low death rates of the year 1938.

The death rate among Children under two years of age from Diarrhoeal diseases was higher than in 1938, although it was again below the rate for England and Wales.

There were no deaths from Typhoid Fever during the year.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever. The sickness incidence showed a reduction from the year 1938.

The sickness incidence of Diphtheria was again less pronounced during 1939 and the mortality rate showed a decrease from the 1938 rate.

The mortality rate from Puerperal Causes was lower than in the year 1938 and was also lower than the England and Wales rate.

There was an increase in the mortality from Cancer from the previous year's figure but the rate was lower than the England and Wales rate.

Mortality from Influenza was comparatively low and the rate was lower than that of England and Wales.

Area.—The total area of the city at 31st December, 1939 was 39,587 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimated resident population of the City as at the middle of the year 1939 was 522,000, and this figure, in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health, is employed in the calculation of the Birth Rates in this Report. A separate population estimate has been furnished by the Registrar General for the purpose of calculating death rates and the incidence of infectious disease. This estimate, the figure of which is 517,100, is constructed so as to allow for the exclusion of the non-civilian population during the last quarter of the year, after the outbreak of War.

Marriages.—The number of marriages in 1939 was 6,047 and the marriage rate (or persons married per 1,000 of the population, which was the highest rate since 1920, was 23·2 as against 19·9 in 1938. The 1939 rate exceeded the England and Wales rate, which was 21·2 per 1,000. The averages of the Sheffield rates for the quinquennia 1929 to 1933 and 1934 to 1938 were 16·7 and 19·4 per 1,000 respectively and they, too, exceeded the England and Wales averages of 15·7 and 17·3 respectively.

Live Births.—There were 8,542 live births registered in the City in 1939. Records of births transferable inwards and outwards are not this year furnished by the Registrar General, but two separate figures are provided by him of net births allocated to the City. The first, which is for the purpose of calculating Birth Rates, is based upon the pre-war practice of assigning all births to the area of the mother's usual residence. The resultant figure of net births is 8,192. The second, which is for the purpose of calculating infant mortality and maternal mortality, is obtained after assigning all births to the area in which the mother was temporarily residing as a result of the War. The resultant figure of net births is 8,134. The birth rate was 15·7 per 1,000 of the population, which was the same as the 1938 birth rate. The England

and Wales rate for 1939 was 15·0 per 1,000. It will be seen from the statement below that a continuous decline in the birth rate ceased in the year 1934, since when an increase has been maintained. The 1939 rate exceeds the average of the ten previous years.

Year		Number of Live Births		Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population
1929	..	7,976	..	15·4
1930	..	7,831	..	15·1
1931	..	7,777	..	15·0
1932	..	7,393	..	14·4
1933	..	7,178	..	14·0
1934	..	7,530	..	14·5
1935	..	7,676	..	14·7
1936	..	7,884	..	15·2
1937	..	7,962	..	15·4
1938	..	8,144	..	15·7
Average 1929-38	..	7,735	..	14·9
1939	..	8,192	..	15·7

Still Births.—Still births allocated to the City in 1939, after making allowance for transferable births, numbered 320 and gave a rate of 0·61 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0·54 for 1938. The 1939 rate for England and Wales was 0·59. The still births of the City in 1939 also represent a rate of 38 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 33 per 1,000 in 1938.

Deaths.—There were 6,388 deaths registered in the City in 1939, and the transferable deaths numbered 268 inwards and 455 outwards. Net deaths allocated to the City therefore totalled 6,201, of which 3,304 were males and 2,897 females. The death rate from all Causes was 12·0 per 1,000 of the population. This rate, as is shown in the statement below, is a little higher than the 1938 rate of 11·4 and also a little above the average rate for the decade 1929-1938. It is, however, lower than the 1939 rate for England and Wales of 12·1 per 1,000.

Year		Number of Deaths		Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1929	..	6,850	..	13·2
1930	..	5,675	..	11·0
1931	..	5,839	..	11·3
1932	..	5,976	..	11·6
1933	..	6,117	..	12·0
1934	..	5,886	..	11·4
1935	..	6,193	..	11·9
1936	..	6,334	..	12·2
1937	..	6,492	..	12·5
1938	..	5,906	..	11·4
Average 1929-38	..	6,127	..	11·9
1939	..	6,201	..	12·0

Small-Pox.—There were no cases of Small-Pox notified during the year.

Measles.—There were 32 cases of Measles notified during the year and 9 admissions to Municipal Hospitals. Measles became compulsorily notifiable throughout the country on 23rd October, 1939, by the provisions of the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939.

There were 5 deaths (3 males and 2 females) and the death rate was 0·010 per 1,000 of the population as against 0·052 in 1938. The average annual rate for the five years 1934-38 was 0·043.

Scarlet Fever.—There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever as against one death in 1938. The England and Wales death rate for 1939 was 0·010 per 1,000. The average annual rate for the City for the quinquennium 1934-38 was 0·008.

632 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year and 523 cases admitted to Hospital. The attack rate was 1·22 per 1,000 of the population as against 2·01 for 1938 and an average rate of 4·32 for the quinquennium 1934-38.

Diphtheria.—There were 25 deaths from Diphtheria in the year 1939 and the death rate was 0·048 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 0·05 for England and Wales. The rate for the City for 1938 was 0·056 and for the quinquennium 1934-38 it was 0·106 as against 0·081 for England and Wales.

1,103 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1939, and 1,090 cases were admitted to hospital. The attack rate was 2·13 per 1,000 of the population, which has to be compared with a rate of 2·80 for 1938 and an average rate of 3·19 for the quinquennium 1934-38.

Whooping Cough.—By the provisions of the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, there was compulsory notification of Whooping Cough throughout the country from 23rd October, 1939. 17 notifications were received by the end of the year. There were 18 deaths in the year, and the death rate was 0·035 per 1,000 of the population as against 0·019 in 1938. The average death rate for the quinquennium 1934-38 was 0·039.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—There were eight cases of Typhoid (including Paratyphoid) Fever notified during the year 1939—six Typhoid and two Paratyphoid—giving an attack rate of 0·02 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 0·01 for 1938 and an average for the quinquennium 1934-38 of 0·02. There were no deaths under this heading during the year as against one death in 1938. The average annual death rate for the quinquennium 1934-38 was 0·002 per 1,000.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis under Two Years of Age.—Mortality from this group of diseases, stated per 1,000 live births, was 3·78 in 1939 as compared with 4·6 for England and Wales. The rate for 1938 was 1·96 as against 5·5 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were eight cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever notified in 1939, with four deaths. In 1938 there were eleven cases and six deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Sixteen cases of Acute Poliomyelitis or Polioencephalitis were notified in 1939 and two deaths occurred. There were eight cases notified in 1938 and no deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Six cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year and there were 18 deaths. A considerable proportion of the deaths from Encephalitis Lethargica relate to earlier years' notifications.

Dysentery.—107 cases of Dysentery, the majority of them being of the Sonn  type, were notified during the year. There were three deaths. The great majority of the patients were young children who were notified from the various hospitals of the City.

Malaria.—Two cases of Malaria were notified during the year. Invariably in these cases of Malaria the disease is contracted abroad.

Food Poisoning.—Two cases were notified during 1939. There were no deaths from this cause.

Influenza.—The Influenza death rate was 0·188 per 1,000 as against 0·210 for England and Wales, the corresponding 1938 figures being 0·085 and 0·110 respectively. The average City rate for the five years 1934-38 was 0·193 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.—The Pneumonia incidence rate was 3·17 per 1,000 of the population, as against 3·23 per 1,000 in 1938. Of the 1,640 cases notified in 1939 there were 730 treated in the City General Hospital and 136 in the City Fever Hospital, an aggregate comprising 53 per cent of the cases. A total of 379 persons died from Pneumonia during the year—240 males and 139 females—and the death rate was 0·733 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·835 per 1,000 in 1938. The average death rate for the five years 1934 to 1938 was 0·833 per 1,000 and that of England and Wales for the same period 0·681 per 1,000. All home cases of Pneumonia which are notified are visited by nurses of the Queen Victoria District Nursing Association under arrangements made by the Health Committee.

Bronchitis.—The death rate from Bronchitis was 0·253 per 1,000 of the population, which corresponds to a rate of 0·229 for the year 1938. The average City rate for the five years 1934 to 1938 was 0·291 per 1,000 and that of England and Wales for the same period 0·399 per 1,000.

Cancer.—A total of 830 persons, 434 males and 396 females, died from Cancer in the year 1939. The death rate was 1·605 per 1,000 of the population as against 1·540 in 1938. The following is a table which gives details of deaths of Sheffield residents from Cancer in the period 1934 to 1939 and a comparison of the Sheffield death rate with that of England and Wales. It will be seen that Sheffield's rate is consistently the lower one.

TABLE I.—Cancer Mortality, year 1939 and the previous five years.

Year	Number of Deaths			Rate per 1,000 of the Population	
	Males	Females	Total	Sheffield	England and Wales
1934	413	376	789	1.52	1.56
1935	408	385	793	1.52	1.59
1936	440	408	848	1.64	1.63
1937	410	382	792	1.53	1.63
1938	409	392	801	1.54	1.67
5 yrs' av'ge (1934-8)	416	389	805	1.55	1.62
1939	434	396	830	1.61	1.67

Every possible measure has been taken in Sheffield so far as the treatment of Cancer is concerned and all has been done to assist the medical practitioner in the matter of diagnosis. A doctor who has reason to suspect the presence of the disease may refer his case to a Voluntary Hospital or to the Municipal General Hospital, where the services of a specialist are at once available and where all the facilities of the hospital and also of the Regional National Radium Centre, which is established at the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, are at the disposal of the patient.

Tuberculosis.—There were 633 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1939 and the incidence rate was 1.22 per 1,000 of the population as against a rate of 1.68 per 1,000 in 1938. There were 172 notifications of Other Forms of Tuberculosis, giving an incidence rate of 0.33 per 1,000 which corresponds with a rate of 0.40 per 1,000 for 1938.

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System numbered 300, of whom 193 were males and 107 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.580, as against a rate of 0.498 in 1938, an average rate of 0.619 for the five years 1934 to 1938 and an England and Wales rate for 1939 of 0.537 per 1,000.

There were 68 deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis, 37 of males and 31 of females. The death rate was 0.132 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate for 1938 of 0.083 per 1,000, an average rate of 0.101 for the five years 1934 to 1938 and an England and Wales rate of 0.099 for the year 1939.

Death rates from Tuberculous Diseases per million of the population since the year 1929 are given below :—

			Death Rate per Million from Tuberculosis.			
Year			Respiratory System		Other Forms	All Forms
1929	..	..	788	..	166	954
1930	..	..	685	..	172	857
1931	..	..	673	..	145	818
1932	..	..	688	..	129	817
1933	..	..	707	..	131	838
1934	..	..	640	..	116	756
1935	..	..	692	..	94	786
1936	..	..	581	..	100	681
1937	..	..	685	..	114	799
1938	..	..	498	..	83	581
1939	..	..	580	..	132	712

Infant Mortality.—There were 388 death of Infants under one year of age in 1939 as compared with 404 in 1938. The infant mortality rate of 50 per 1,000 live births in 1938 thus fell to 48 per 1,000 in 1939 and created a new low record for the City. The England and Wales rate for 1939 was 50 per 1,000.

In the table below are given the infant mortality rates for Sheffield and for England and Wales during the past 20 years. It will be noted that prior to the year 1933 the Sheffield rate was consistently higher than the England and Wales rate. In 1933 the City rate fell below that of England and Wales and this relationship was still maintained in 1939.

TABLE II.—*Infant Mortality, Sheffield and England and Wales, since the year 1920.*

Year	Infant Mortality		Year	Infant Mortality	
	Sheffield	England and Wales		Sheffield	England and Wales
1920	104	80	1930	67	60
1921	99	83	1931	69	66
1922	82	77	1932	73	65
1923	90	69	1933	63	64
1924	90	75	1934	55	59
1925	85	75	1935	52	57
1926	79	70	1936	59	59
1927	91	70	1937	55	58
1928	73	65	1938	50	53
1929	88	74	1939	48	50

In the table which follows in regard to infant mortality are given particulars of the deaths of infants in the year 1939 classified according to causes of death and the various age groups under one year of age. Premature Birth was responsible for the largest number of the deaths of infants.

TABLE III.—*Infant Mortality; Deaths in the year 1939 from stated causes at various ages under One Year.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	5	13
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Nervous System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoncum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Convulsions	3	3	1	...	7	1	...	1	1	10
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	2	1	11
Pneumonia	2	...	3	1	6	20	15	11	10	62
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	...	1	4	...	5	3	13	5	1	27
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Congenital Malformations	16	5	4	3	28	4	4	1	1	38
Congenital Debility	5	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	8
Icterus	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth	110	9	9	6	134	7	...	...	...	141
Injury at Birth	10	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Atelectasis	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
Suffocation, Overlying ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	...	6
Other Causes	8	2	1	...	11	2	3	6	3	25
All Causes	173	22	24	11	230	46	46	39	27	388

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life numbered 230 giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 28 per 1,000 live births as against a rate of 30 per 1,000 in 1938. The neo-natal deaths in 1939 comprise 59 per cent of the total deaths of children under one year of age as against 61 per cent in 1938.

The Puerperal State.—There were 172 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year 1939 and the incidence rate, calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 20·34 as against a rate of 23·50 in 1938.

The 1939 death rate from Puerperal Sepsis was 1·07 per 1,000 total (live and still) births as against 1·54 per 1,000 in 1938, and an average rate for the five years 1934 to 1938 of 1·93. The 1939 England and Wales death rate for Sepsis was 0·74. The City death rate from All Puerperal Causes, which was 2·85 per 1,000 total (live and still) births in 1938 fell to 2·37 per 1,000 in 1939 in which year the corresponding England and Wales rate was 2·82 per 1,000. The average Sheffield rate for the period 1934 to 1938 was 4·07. The table below gives for recent years the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia incidence rates of Sheffield under the single title of Puerperal Pyrexia, the City death rates from Puerperal Sepsis and from other Puerperal Causes and also comparative figures of the death rates of Sheffield and England and Wales from all Puerperal Causes. Of the twenty deaths which were classed to the puerperal state in 1939 there were six which were deaths from abortion and four of the six were post abortive Sepsis.

TABLE IV.—*Sickness from Puerperal Pyrexia and Mortality in the Puerperal State per 1,000 total (live and still) Births, years 1934-1939.*

Year.	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.				
	† Sickness incidence from Puerperal Pyrexia	Mortality in the Puerperal State.			
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	All Puerperal Causes.	
				Sheffield.	England and Wales.
1934	24·28	3·18	2·67	5·85	4·41
1935	22·14	2·00	2·38	4·38	3·93
1936	20·00	1·34	2·56	3·90	3·65
1937	27·22	1·57	1·81	3·37	3·13
1938	23·50	1·54	1·31	2·85	2·97
Average 5 years 1934-1938	23·43	1·93	2·15	4·07	3·62
1939	20·34	1·07	1·30	2·37	2·82

† Includes cases notified, prior to 1st October 1937, as Puerperal Fever.

Notification of Infectious Disease.—In the table below is set out the number of cases which occurred of each of the infectious and other notifiable diseases during the year 1939. Notifications of each disease are tabulated in specified age groups.

TABLE V.—*Cases of Infectious and other notifiable Diseases during the year 1939 classified under age periods.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.								
	At all Ages.	At Specified Age Periods.							
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Small Pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
† Measles	32	6	18	7	..	1	..	..	..
† Whooping Cough	17	3	12	2	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	632	6	172	354	52	30	14	3	1
Diphtheria	1,103	29	257	589	128	66	20	11	3
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	8	..	..	2	3	1	1	1	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	172	..	..	..	70	75	27	..	..
Erysipelas	276	7	6	14	30	32	42	104	41
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	8	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	15	2	3	8	2	..	..	..	..
Polio-Encephalitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1,640	174	279	149	126	145	137	399	231
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dysentery	107	9	65	20	6	3	1	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1
Food Poisoning	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	633	1	19	129	189	90	79	108	18
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	172	6	30	80	24	14	9	6	3
Totals	4,858	279	862	1,355	632	460	331	638	301

† Measles and Whooping Cough compulsorily notifiable from October 23rd, 1939.

Causes of Death.—In Table VI on page 13 are given particulars of the number of deaths of Sheffield residents in the year 1939, classified according to disease, sex and age-period.

Population and Birth Rates and Death Rates in Past Years.—Table VII, on page 14, gives information in regard to the population of the City in 1939 and past years ; also the numbers of Births and Deaths in the City, and the Birth rates and Death rates of Sheffield and England and Wales in those years.

Registration Sub-Districts and Municipal Wards.—Under the Births and Deaths Registration Scheme of the Sheffield City Council, which came into operation on 1st April, 1935, the City is divided into six Registration Sub-Districts each comprising two, three, or five Municipal Wards as follows :—Sheffield North (Neepsend and Firth Park Wards) ; Sheffield Central (St. Peter's, Sharrow and Broomhill Wards) ; Sheffield South-West (Woodseats, Nether Edge, Hallam, Ecclesall and Norton Wards) ; Sheffield North-East (Brightside, Burngreave, Attercliffe, Tinsley and Darnall Wards) ; Sheffield North-West (Hillsborough, Owlerton, Walkley, Crookesmoor and St. Philip's Wards) ; and Sheffield East (Park, Manor, Heeley, Handsworth and Moor Wards).

TABLE VI.—*Deaths of Sheffield Residents in the Year 1939 Classified according to Disease, Sex and Age-Periods.*

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES ...	M	3304	228	25	30	59	94	127	166	346	721	878	630
	F	2897	160	24	18	51	96	109	116	224	477	760	862
TOTALS ...	—	6201	388	49	48	110	190	236	282	570	1198	1638	1492
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles ...	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	M	8	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	M	10	1	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	15	—	—	3	8	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
6. Influenza ...	M	42	2	—	1	—	2	1	4	7	17	4	4
	F	55	—	1	—	2	2	2	2	3	10	9	24
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	1	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	—
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	193	—	—	—	2	25	40	36	42	29	15	4
	F	107	—	—	1	1	44	28	15	11	3	3	1
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	37	3	4	2	7	9	3	4	2	2	—	1
	F	31	2	1	2	10	6	5	1	—	1	2	1
11. Syphilis ...	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
12. General Paralysis of Insane. Tabes Dorsalis ...	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	8	1	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
13. Cancer, Malignant disease	M	434	—	—	1	—	1	10	21	56	147	138	60
	F	396	—	—	—	—	1	7	20	67	114	117	70
14. Diabetes ...	M	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	14	2
	F	54	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	7	16	19	6
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	M	107	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	7	24	42	30
	F	120	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	9	28	43	34
16. Heart Disease ...	M	863	—	—	—	1	9	5	34	79	206	305	224
	F	945	2	—	2	6	11	19	29	46	138	297	395
17. Aneurysm ...	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
18. Other circulatory diseases	M	369	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	57	137	155
	F	352	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	46	115	176
19. Bronchitis ...	M	80	8	1	—	1	2	3	—	4	13	22	26
	F	51	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	2	17	23
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M	240	41	6	9	4	4	13	11	36	53	41	22
	F	139	21	15	3	5	3	4	6	8	19	33	22
21. Other Respiratory diseases	M	24	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	11	3	1
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
22. Peptic ulcer ...	M	48	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	16	19	3	1
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	—
23. Diarrhœa and Enteritis	M	21	14	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
	F	25	13	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	4
24. Appendicitis ...	M	18	—	—	1	4	1	2	1	3	3	3	—
	F	8	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	3	—	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	M	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
26. Other Liver diseases	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	7	2
	F	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	6	1
27. Other digestive diseases	M	50	2	2	—	3	2	2	1	4	13	11	10
	F	23	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	5	4
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	68	1	—	—	1	2	3	7	7	13	26	8
	F	64	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	6	16	15	15
29. Puerperal Sepsis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital debility, Premature birth, &c.	M	133	128	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	97	96	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility ...	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	18
	F	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	36
33. Suicide ...	M	15	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	3	2	2
	F	16	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	5	3	1
34. Other Violence ...	M	177	4	3	7	9	23	20	13	15	35	31	17
	F	76	4	1	2	1	2	5	—	3	12	25	21
35. Other defined diseases ...	M	245	12	1	4	17	10	12	14	25	44	64	42
	F	191	8	3	3	10	10	13	12	22	49	38	23
36. Causes Ill-defined or unknown	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE VII.—*Population, Births and Deaths and Birth-rates and Death-rates in Sheffield and in England and Wales, in 1939 and previous years.*

YEAR.	POPULATION. (Estimated)	SHEFFIELD.				ENGLAND AND WALES	
		LIVE BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Birth-rate per 1000 of Population	Death-rate per 1000 of Population
		Number of Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population		
1851	135,310	5,946	41·6	4,027	28·2	34·2	22·0
1861	186,375	7,561	40·5	4,610	24·7	34·6	21·6
1871	241,506	9,674	40·4	6,843	28·3	35·0	22·6
1881	284,508	10,814	38·0	5,909	20·7	33·9	18·9
1891	325,547	11,862	36·4	7,775	23·9	31·4	20·2
*1901	410,151	12,766	33·0	7,891	20·4	28·5	16·9
1902	414,506	13,938	33·6	7,064	17·0	28·5	16·3
1903	418,906	14,136	33·6	7,976	19·0	28·5	15·5
1904	423,355	13,850	32·7	7,284	17·2	28·0	16·3
1905	427,850	13,082	30·6	7,510	17·6	27·3	15·3
1906	432,395	13,420	31·1	7,475	17·3	27·2	15·5
1907	436,986	14,125	32·3	7,772	17·8	26·5	15·1
1908	441,630	14,268	32·3	7,337	16·6	26·7	14·8
1909	446,321	13,296	29·8	7,098	15·9	25·8	14·6
1910	451,065	12,664	28·1	6,426	14·2	25·1	13·5
1911	455,817	12,623	27·7	7,335	16·1	24·4	14·6
*1912	466,408	12,887	27·7	6,661	14·3	23·8	13·3
1913	471,662	13,288	28·2	7,446	15·8	23·9	13·8
*1914	476,971	13,004	27·3	7,790	16·3	23·8	14·0
1915	476,012	12,139	25·5	8,173	17·2	21·8	15·7
1916	465,494	12,014	23·7	7,262	15·6	20·9	14·4
1917	469,293	11,026	21·1	6,892	14·7	17·8	14·4
1918	465,217	10,746	20·6	9,732	20·9	17·7	17·6
1919	473,695	10,353	21·0	6,564	13·9	18·5	13·7
1920	492,700	13,130	26·6	6,622	13·4	25·5	12·4
*1921	519,239	11,907	23·8	6,284	12·5	22·4	12·1
1922	522,600	10,804	20·7	6,097	11·7	20·4	12·8
1923	524,200	10,195	19·4	6,012	11·5	19·7	11·6
1924	525,000	9,712	18·5	6,110	11·6	18·8	12·2
1925	526,900	9,321	17·7	6,078	11·5	18·3	12·2
1926	523,300	9,013	17·2	5,927	11·3	17·8	11·6
1927	524,900	8,526	16·2	6,436	12·3	16·7	12·3
1928	515,400	8,438	16·4	6,099	11·8	16·7	11·7
*1929	518,000	7,976	15·4	6,850	13·2	16·3	13·4
1930	517,700	7,831	15·1	5,675	11·0	16·3	11·4
1931	517,300	7,777	15·0	5,839	11·3	15·8	12·3
1932	513,000	7,393	14·4	5,976	11·6	15·3	12·0
1933	511,820	7,178	14·0	6,117	12·0	14·4	12·3
*1934	520,950	7,530	14·5	5,886	11·4	14·8	11·8
1935	520,500	7,676	14·7	6,193	11·9	14·7	11·7
1936	518,200	7,884	15·2	6,334	12·2	14·8	12·1
1937	518,200	7,962	15·4	6,492	12·5	14·9	12·4
1938	520,000	8,144	15·7	5,906	11·4	15·1	11·6
1939	522,000	8,192	15·7	6,201	12·0	15·0	12·1

Population at earlier dates :—14,105 in 1736 ; 45,755 in 1801 ; 53,231 in 1811 ; 65,275 in 1821 ; 91,692 in 1831 ; 111,091 in 1841.

* The City was extended on 31st October, 1901 ; 1st April, 1912 ; 1st October, 1914 ; 9th November, 1921 ; 1st April, 1929 and 1st April, 1934.

HOSPITALS SERVICES.

As regards the administration of the Municipal Hospitals the scheme of reconstruction at Lodge Moor Infectious Diseases Hospital for replacing the old wooden wards by new Ward pavilions, commenced in 1936, was nearing completion at the end of 1939. By this time too, the contract for the erection of the Public Health Laboratory at the City General Hospital was reaching its final stages. Another scheme was proceeding at the time of the onset of War for the provision of twenty additional beds at King Edward VII Hospital, these beds being for the reception of adult patients suffering from Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ; but the building of this extension was postponed on account of war conditions.

Practically all the Municipal and Voluntary hospitals of the City were designated as Emergency Hospitals for the reception of air-raid casualties and service patients. Normal admissions at these hospitals were therefore reduced to a minimum upon the outbreak of hostilities and certain numbers of patients were removed to their own homes or to hospitals in other areas.

Detailed information with regard to the administration of the Municipal Hospitals during the year 1939 is to be found in the reports of the Medical Superintendents which follow under their several headings but which, in common with the remainder of this publication, are of necessity produced in considerably abridged form.

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By J. M. KENNEDY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

The hospital had a normal accommodation of 508 beds at 31st December, 1939. There were 2,280 cases admitted during the year 1939 as against 2,936 in 1938. In the later months of the year a certain number of beds were reserved for war casualties. By the end of the year, however, no such casualties had been admitted although there had been a number of admissions of service cases of infectious disease.

The table below gives a classification of the cases of infectious and other diseases treated in 1939 and certain particulars regarding deaths. It should be explained that imported cases, to which there is reference in the table, are cases admitted from outside the City by arrangements with the local authorities of neighbouring areas.

TABLE VIII.—*Classification of Cases and Mortality in Cases Treated to a Conclusion during the year 1939.*

DISEASE	Remain- ing in, Jan. 1st, 1939	Admiss- ions during year	Admis- sions as classified after re- diagnoses	Total under Treat- ment during year	Remain- ing in Dec. 31st, 1939	Com- pleted Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent of cases treated to a conclusion
LODGE MOOR HOSPITAL.								
Scarlet Fever ...	82	517	481	563	25	538	—	—
Do. Imported	3	20	19	22	1	21	—	—
Diphtheria ...	120	1,079	868	988	119	869	20	2.30
Do. Imported	11	46	39	50	1	49	1	2.04 } 2.29
Enteric Fever ...	1	9	7	8	—	8	—	—
Do. Imported	2	5	5	7	1	6	1	16.66 } 7.14
Pneumonia ...	12	88	124	136	3	133	32	24.06
Do. Imported	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	— } 23.88
Measles ...	—	9	5	5	—	5	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	21	1	1	1	—	—	—
Do. Imported	—	7	6	6	—	6	—	—
Meningitis (other than C.S.F.) ...	—	1	10	10	1	9	9	100.0
Do. Imported	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	— } 90.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever Carriers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis...	—	6	6	6	—	6	—	—
Do. Imported	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethar- gica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox...	1	13	23	24	—	24	—	—
Erysipelas ...	7	92	90	97	5	92	—	—
Do. Imported	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	7	100	82	89	—	89	9	10.11
Dysentery ...	—	92	88	88	4	84	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined Infectious Diseases ...	—	15	11	11	1	10	—	—
Do. Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases	18	72	318	336	20	316	10	3.16
Do. Imported	—	—	7	7	—	7	—	— } 3.09
Service Cases (infectious) ...	—	44	44	44	4	40	—	—
Radium Cases ...	—	43	43	43	8	35	1	2.86
TOTALS ...	265	2,280	2,280	2,545	194	2,351	83	3.53

Scarlet Fever.—There were 537 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the hospital in the year 1939 and there were no deaths. Admissions in the year 1938 totalled 856 and there was one death. Particulars are given below of the various complications amongst the Scarlet Fever cases treated during the year 1939. As regards each form of complication the percentage figures are proportions of the total number of Scarlet Fever cases treated in the hospital in the year—

Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	(per cent)	8.00
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	"	6.66
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	"	5.33
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	"	2.67
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.33
Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.75

Diphtheria.—Admissions of Diphtheria cases in the year 1939 totalled 1,125 as against 1,535 in 1938. There were 21 deaths and the death rate per cent of cases treated to a conclusion was 2.29. The comparable rate for 1938 was 2.35 per cent.

Tracheotomy was performed in four cases, one of which died. Intubation was performed in three cases, in one of which tracheotomy was subsequently carried out. All three cases recovered.

Of the 918 Diphtheria cases treated to a conclusion in the year there were 640 clinical cases and 278 bacteriological cases and of this latter number there were 161 which proved to be virulent and 117 avirulent. The 21 deaths amongst these 640 clinical cases produced a death rate of 3.28 per cent of cases.

Particulars follow of the various complications amongst the clinical Diphtheria cases. The percentage quoted is, as regards each form of complication, its proportion of the total number of clinical cases treated—

CARDIAC.				PARALYSIS.			
Extra Systoles	...	(per cent)	1.87	Palate	...	(per cent)	6.56
Arrhythmia	...	"	1.41	Pharyngeal	...	"	1.09
Gallop Rhythm	...	"	0.78	Facial	...	"	0.47
Heart Block...	...	"	0.31	Diaphragmatic	...	"	0.47
				Ocular	...	"	0.47
				Ciliary	...	"	0.31
				All other types	...	"	6.72

Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.—These are cases admitted to the hospital, having contracted the disease at home whilst in contact with a patient who has been discharged after treatment in hospital. Infection within 28 days is the normal period of recognition of an admission as a Return Case. The records show that 559 patients who had been treated for Scarlet Fever were discharged from hospital during the year, whilst there were only four cases admitted which were definitely recognised as Return Cases; as regards Diphtheria there were 897 cases discharged and definite Return Cases numbered 17.

Re-diagnosis in Hospital.—The table which follows, gives information over the whole range of infectious and other diseases as to the re-diagnosis which was made of these cases after they were admitted to hospital. The table sets out the numbers of cases admitted under each disease heading in the year 1939, and gives a classification of the disease headings under which they fall after re-diagnosis.

TABLE IX.—Correction of Diagnosis, 1939.

Corrected Diagnosis in Hospital	CASES ADMITTED AS																	
	Scarlet Fever	Do. (Imported)	Diphtheria	Do. (Imported)	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Do. (Imported)	Meningitis (other than C.S.F.)	Acute Poliomyelitis	Do. (Imported)	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Combined Infectious Diseases	Do. (Imported)	Miscellaneous Diseases
Scarlet Fever	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	15	—	1	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(other than C.S.F.) ...	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Combined Infectious Diseases	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Imported)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Diseases ...	34	—	186	—	1	10	3	6	—	—	1	—	4	3	12	—	—	—
Do. (Imported)	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	48	1	211	7	2	13	6	20	1	—	1	—	5	22	12	10	—	14

Bacteriological Examinations.—Routine bacteriological work was done by the resident medical staff of the hospital and the media on which organisms were grown were prepared in the hospital laboratory. Virulence and typing of C Diphtheriæ was carried out on behalf of the hospital at the Bacteriology Department of the Sheffield University.

Length of Periods of Hospital Treatment.—The table below gives particulars of the average number of days of stay of patients in hospital in regard to the ten years 1929 to 1938 and the year 1939.

TABLE X.—Average length of Hospital Treatment per Case.

DISEASE	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Average 10 years 1929-1938	1939
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Scarlet Fever ...	35·03	40·09	43·35	39·6	36·51	34·77	31·75	32·42	33·49	34·42	36·14	35·52
Diphtheria ...	47·13	50·94	57·69	56·51	43·3	42·51	47·84	48·75	50·83	44·98	49·05	49·29
Enteric Fever ...	50·27	38·92	61·43	46·2	80·2	24·5	51·75	44·62	43·77	36·33	47·80	60·07
Measles ...	21·18	39·48	45·2	40·93	276·5	27·5	22·38	22·85	19·52	28·76	†29·76	20·20
Pneumonia ...	28·96	30·54	35·55	34·65	30·71	34·68	30·27	26·33	25·96	27·50	30·51	28·78
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	48·52	44·3	46·89	48·68	20·24	20·92	31·63	25·92	—	30·50
Military Sick ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13·12
Radium Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18·43
All other Diseases ...	27·61	29·94	37·21	31·5	28·16	29·02	25·87	25·11	19·75	20·87	27·50	24·58
Totals (all Diseases)	35·73	39·81	43·24	39·91	35·98	35·73	37·05	38·92	39·27	35·69	37·23	37·00

† This average covers 9 years only, the year 1933 being ignored owing to the fact that only two cases were treated in that year, these being kept in Hospital for 212 and 341 days respectively because of severe complications.

Daily Average Number of Patients Treated.—The following table sets out the daily average number of patients who were treated in the City Fever Hospitals in each of the ten years from 1930 to 1939. The table also shows the highest number and the lowest number of patients who were under treatment in Lodge Moor Hospital in any one day in each year.

TABLE XI.—Daily Average Number of Patients in the City Fever Hospitals,
ten years 1930 to 1939.

YEAR	Daily Average Number of Patients			Lodge Moor Hospital	
	Lodge Moor Hospital	Redmires Camp	Dart Square (Small Pox Contacts)	Highest number in Hospital in any one day	Lowest number in Hospital in any one day
1930 ...	308·99	0·26	0·33	531	205
1931 ...	234·32	4·05	0·72	299	157
1932 ...	243·30	—	—	320	176
1933 ...	311·93	—	—	484	210
1934 ...	369·80	—	—	561	268
1935 ...	410·51	—	—	545	284
1936 ...	391·51	—	—	459	281
1937 ...	297·21	—	—	409	190
1938 ...	295·34	—	—	415	214
1939 ...	232·35	—	—	297	181

CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

By JAMES CLARK, M.D., CH.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The normal complement of beds at this hospital at 31st December, 1939, totalled 886 and consisted of an aggregate of 784 medical or surgical beds; 86 maternity (lying-in) beds and 16 ante-natal beds. The number of patients admitted to the hospital in the year 1939 and the total number treated are shown in Table XII below; the number of discharges and deaths and the number remaining in hospital at the end of the year are shown in Table XIII.

TABLE XII.—*Admissions and Births—Year 1939.*

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1938.. .. .	181	288	166	635
Admitted from Town	2127	4476	1411	8014
Admitted from Fir Vale House	35	21	—	56
Admitted from Nether Edge Hospital	2	5	2	9
Admitted from Children's Homes	—	—	50	50
BIRTHS	—	—	1429	1429
TOTAL ADMITTED AND BORN.. .. .	2164	4502	2892	9558
TOTAL TREATED DURING 1939	2345	4790	3058	10,193

TABLE XIII.—*Discharges and Deaths—Year 1939.*

	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
Discharged to Town	1575	4103	2705	8383
Discharged to Fir Vale House	106	144	4	254
Discharged to Nether Edge Hospital	35	14	—	49
Discharged to Children's Homes	—	—	56	56
DEATHS	542	356	183	1081
Total Discharged and Died	2258	4617	2948	9823
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1939	87	173	110	370

The total of admissions and births was 9,558, a decrease of 274 on last year.

Early in August, admissions began to be restricted in view of the national emergency, and before the end of August patients were discharged and decanted to other hospitals until at one time there were less than 200 patients in the hospital. Beds were kept empty for nearly two months in the expectation of air raid casualties, but as these did not materialise, during the last two months of the year admissions became more normal, although there was still some restriction on the admission of infirm cases. For these reasons, all the figures shown above are definitely abnormal. Up to the onset of the war, the amount of work done in the hospital was greater than had ever been done in any previous year. The only section of the hospital which has carried on normally is the Maternity Department. This has been fully occupied throughout the whole year and at times there has been very great difficulty in finding accommodation for all the maternity patients.

Throughout the whole period of the restriction of admissions, no urgent case was ever refused. The restriction was only applied to chronic sick and infirm, and patients of this type who were utterly destitute were found accommodation either in Nether Edge Hospital or in Fir Vale House.

The table which follows gives a classification under disease groups of the patients who were discharged from hospital during the year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work in the Medical Wards has been much the same as in former years. There were 393 cases of Lobar Pneumonia and 337 cases of primary Broncho-pneumonia treated to a conclusion during the year, a total of 730. This figure shows an increase of 2 over last year. The other diseases call for no special comment.

On the outbreak of war, there was an astonishing fall in the amount of sickness of all kinds in the City. This reduction applied to all forms of illness, medical and surgical, acute and chronic. There was a great reduction in the number of emergency cases of acute medical disease and also of emergency surgery, for which there seems to be no explanation whatever. For many weeks the number of emergencies of all kinds was much below normal, and it was almost Christmas time before work reached a normal level. It is interesting to observe that the same drop in illness occurred at the beginning of the last Great War in 1914. One can understand that a great national emergency would reduce the number of functional diseases, but I can give no explanation of the fall in acute illness.

The following is an extract from a Report by Dr. K. J. G. Milne, the Resident Physician :—

The work on the medical cases has been carried out both in the Medical Wards and in the Medical Out-Patient Clinics. The specialised nursing and treatment of pneumonia cases continued throughout the year and showed steady progress in results.

The work of the Out-Patient Clinics continued to show an increase in scope and numbers up to the outbreak of hostilities. 76 Diabetic patients attended these Clinics in the year ended 31st March, 1939, a figure which increased to 84 in the year ended 31st March, 1940 ; similarly the number of patients who attended suffering from Pernicious Anaemia increased from 49 to 55 in this period.

In the Out-Patient Department it became necessary to amalgamate the two Medical Out-Patient Clinics and to hold a combined Clinic on Tuesday mornings so as to obviate the travelling of patients in wartime blackout conditions. The Clinic has functioned continuously, and is of the utmost importance in war time to the welfare of the diabetic and other patients who need continued medical supervision if they are to retain their normal health.

The Medical Department is now functioning smoothly after the temporary dislocation of work in the autumn.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

There was a steady increase in the amount of surgery up to the outbreak of war, but after September the amount of surgical work fell to approximately half the normal proportions.

Treatment by radium had to be suspended in the City owing to the risk of air raids, and the Radium Commission refused to allow the use of radium in Sheffield, which is a vulnerable area. Consequently the number of malignant cases treated was considerably below that of the previous year. The Radium Centre has been able to make other arrangements for the use of radium.

The total number of operations performed in the hospital was 2,475, a decrease of 407 from 1938. The whole of this decrease occurred in the last four months of the year. Details of operations are given in a summarised form in Table XVI at the end of this sub-section of the Report.

The following is an extract from a Report by Mr. J. T. Chesterman, the Resident Surgeon :—

The first six months of the year showed the expected steady increase of work and more operations were performed than in any similar period before, but since the outbreak of war there has been a decline in the number of patients seeking surgical aid.

Last year the main point of progress was the allocation of wards for the treatment of the same kind of disease. This year it has undoubtedly been the appointment of a full-time Radiologist, who is always available for consultation. This has considerably lessened the length of stay in hospital necessary for adequate investigation, an obvious financial advantage both to the patient and institution. Thanks to the ready co-operation of the other departments of the hospital, the surgical patient may now have the opinions of the Physician, Gynæcologist, Clinical Pathologist and Radiologist with the minimum of delay.

The operative treatment of certain chest diseases has met with more successes, and with the hospital now thoroughly equipped for such cases, one anticipates the cure of an ever increasing number of these unfortunate sufferers.

The Fracture Clinic and Surgical Out-Patient Departments have increased in size in spite of the war.

TABLE XVI.—Operations—Year 1939.

Abdominal Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	331
Operations for Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	197
Amputations	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Operations on Urinary Tract	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
„ Male Genital Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
„ Female Generative Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	591
„ the Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
„ Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
„ Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest	..	..	..	..	..	..	429
Excisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Operations on Rectum, Anal Canal, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
Operations performed in the Casualty Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	298
							<hr/>
							Total
							.. .. . 2475
							<hr/>

CHILDREN'S WARDS.

The total number of children treated during the year, including children born in the hospital, was 3,058, as against 3,051 in 1938. There was an increase of 280 in the births, so that the actual number of children admitted was considerably less. This was due to the restriction in admissions in the latter part of the year after the onset of war.

Most of the infectious diseases were treated, but there was no epidemic during the year.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

The following is an extract from a Report by Dr. W. J. Clancy, the Resident Obstetrician :—

1,522 women were confined in the hospital in the year 1939, as against 1,219 in 1938. There were 1,236 of these which were booked cases, who had attended the ante-natal clinic at least once, and 286 emergency cases. 884 of the confinements were primiparae and 638 multiparae. There were 1,547 live births, of which 1,484 were legitimate and 63 illegitimate. 234 of the labours were premature, as against 182 in the year 1938. There were 25 instances of twins. Three women died who were treated in the Maternity Unit, one being a booked case and two emergency cases.

There were 99 still births in the hospital in 1939, as against 83 in 1938, and 60 deaths of newly born children in the maternity wards as against 57 in 1938. A total of 267 children required to be artificially fed during the year or to have the breast milk supplemented. There were 63 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital. There were no cases of pemphigus but two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, both of which recovered without injury to the eyes.

1,042 patients attended the ante-natal department in 1939, as against 1,034 in the year 1938 and the total number of attendances was 11,432 as against 9,922 in 1938. The number of emergencies was 286, as against 239 in 1938. There were a few of these women who had simply neglected to make arrangements for their confinement, but the great majority were true emergencies. A large number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinic had to enter the hospital as in-patients for ante-natal treatment for such conditions as toxæmia, pyelitis and debility or for special examinations.

The attendances at the Post-Natal Clinic still leave much to be desired. Altogether 844 women attended in 1939 and made a total of 975 attendances. Nearly 700 women failed to make an attendance at this clinic after their confinement.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

As in previous years, a great deal of the surgery amongst women comes under this heading, and details are given in the appropriate sections of Tables XIV and XVI.

I have again to report an increase in the number of cases of abortion, from 412 in 1938 to 440 in 1939, an increase of 28 on the year.

There was the usual large number of infected cases and 7 patients died, the same number as last year. The mortality rate was 1·59 per cent, a slight reduction from last year.

Surgical interference was necessary in 264 cases, a reduction of 42 from 1938.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Very few true cases of venereal disease were admitted again this year, and little comment is necessary. There were 11 cases of Gonorrhœa and 27 cases of Syphilis, 21 of whom were in the Maternity Department. The majority of cases of Syphilis were late cases. During the year 1,689 Wassermann Tests and 62 Kahn Tests were carried out, and 240 injections of Salvarsan substitutes were given.

MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of X-Ray work done during the year, the number of patients examined showing an increase of 473 from 1938, but the number of patients receiving therapeutic doses of X-Rays fell by 193.

				1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Skiagrams	..	..	..	3,050	3,433	3,354	3,827
Treatments	..	..	..	408	398	488	295
Massage (1939)	..	..	..	..	No. of patients		58
					Treatments	1,051	
Ultra-Violet Radiation (1939)	..	..	..	..	No. of patients		6
					Treatments		68

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The pathological work in the hospital continued much as in former years, the number of investigations being 8,546 and showing a decrease of 276 from the 1938 figure.

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

There was a great falling off in the number of patients attending this department after the outbreak of war, and the last four months showed an interruption of the steady growth of the work which has been observed in this department. In spite of this, however, 6,091 patients were treated, an increase of 113 from the previous year.

The total attendances in the Out-Patient Department were 25,694 a decrease of 407 from 1938. This figure includes attendances at the Medical and Surgical Out-Patient and Fracture Clinics, where the attendances were deliberately restricted after the outbreak of war.

The number of operations under anæsthesia in the Casualty Department during 1939 was 298.

NURSING STAFF.

A Preliminary Nursing School was established in the hospital during the year for girls too young to commence training under the rules of the General Nursing Council and who wish to take up nursing as a profession. At the end of the year 12 pupils were in this School and these pupils spend part of their time in the classroom and part in the wards. The scheme has worked extremely satisfactorily and we are getting a large number of applications from suitable girls of the School Certificate standard of education.

At the end of the year the total staff, exclusive of administrative officers, was 211, an increase of 1 from 1938.

The results of the examinations, both of the General Nursing Council and of the Central Midwives Board during the year have been satisfactory. 45 candidates passed the examination and were placed on the register of the Nursing Council and 55 nurses passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

SERVICE CASES.

Sixty-six Service patients were treated in the hospital in the last four months of the year. They were either sick or injured and were from local units, none being admitted from overseas.

ALMONER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Almoner shows that the work of this Department continued as usual in spite of the many difficulties resultant upon the war.

 NETHER EDGE HOSPITAL.

The normal complement of beds at 31st December, 1939, was 662, consisting of 383 beds for chronic sick or infirm patients; 227 Tuberculosis beds; 44 Maternity (lying-in) beds and 8 ante-natal beds. The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year 1939 was 2,287. The admissions are classified as follows:—

Tuberculosis Patients	..	..	Men	..	124	545
			Women	..	123	
			Children	..	298	
Maternity Patients	..	..	Women	..	792	1,497
			Children born	..	705	
			Children re-admitted		—	
General Medical Patients	..	..	Men	..	116	245
			Women	..	129	
Total Number of Admissions					..	2,287

The average daily number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 395.21. 162 patients died in the hospital, and 2,341 were discharged during the year. The deaths are classified as follows:—

Tuberculosis Patients	..	..	Men	..	23	40
			Women	..	17	
Maternity Patients	..	..	Women	..	3	10
			Children	..	7	
General Medical Patients	..	..	Men	..	49	112
			Women	..	63	
						162
Total Number of Deaths				..		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The two principal Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at 31st December, 1939, were the City Centre at Orchard Place and the Firth Park Centre. Upon the outbreak of War a policy of decentralisation was instituted in order to obviate the congregating of large numbers of people at the clinics. There were already subsidiary centres at Handsworth and Woodhouse and to this number were added eight others, covering the extent of the City and as enumerated in the pages which follow.

A total of 4,842 new cases of expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics at the Orchard Place and Firth Park Centres during the year 1939 as against 5,077 in 1938. In addition 1,296 women attended the ante-natal clinic at the Jessop Hospital for Women during 1939 as against 1,336 in 1938.

There were 13,065 children under five years of age who attended the various Infant Welfare Clinics during the year 1939, the figure for the year 1938 being 11,886.

As regards the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, the midwives directly employed by the Council attended in the year 1939 a total of 2,174 confinements as Midwives and 983 as Maternity Nurses; the three midwives engaged by the Jessop Hospital for Women attended, under arrangements with the Council, 191 midwifery cases. In 1938 the Council's midwives attended 2,380 midwifery cases and 903 maternity nursing cases and the Jessop Hospital midwives 205 midwifery cases. In the evacuation arrangements at the beginning of the War three Municipal Midwives accompanied 81 expectant mothers, who elected to leave vulnerable areas in the City, to the Mansfield district and were seconded to the Nottinghamshire County Council. Of the expectant mothers who went to Mansfield there were 46 who remained there to be confined and 35 who returned to Sheffield at intervals before confinement.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Compulsory notification of births is a requirement under the Public Health Act, 1936. 8,237 live births and 361 still births, making a total of 8,598 births, were notified in the year 1939. These births were attended as follows :—

At Home—

By private Medical Practitioners..	..	..	..	..	1,886	
By Midwives	..	..	..	..	2,904	
					<hr/>	4,790
In Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	391

In Municipal Hospitals—

City General Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	1,526	
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	715	
Lodge Moor Hospital	..	..	..	..	1	
					<hr/>	2,242

In Voluntary Hospitals—

Jessop Hospital for Women	}	..	..	..	..	1,175
Firth Auxiliary Hospital		..	..	..	..	<hr/>
						8,598
						<hr/>

It should be explained that the obligation to notify applies to all births occurring in the City, whether amongst Sheffield residents or otherwise, and that the foregoing figures therefore contain a certain proportion of births relating to non-residents.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visitors made a total of 93,953 visits during the year. A summary of these visits is given in the table which follows :—

TABLE XVII.—*Summary of Visits of Health Visitors during the year 1939.*

								Number of Visits.
Infants under 1 year—First visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,927	
Subsequent visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,577	
							<hr/>	21,504
Infants between one and five years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		39,968
Nursed-out children (Child Life Protection) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		118
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		26
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		151
Ex-hospital cases <i>re</i> after care .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		17
Expectant Mothers—First visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,230	
Subsequent visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,623	
							<hr/>	3,853
Post-Natal Cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		49
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		171
Midwives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		168
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,897	
Surgical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,185	
							<hr/>	10,082
School Complaints .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		16
Houses-let-in-lodgings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		43
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		12,471
Other reasons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..		5,316
								<hr/>
								93,953
								<hr/>
Cases reported to N.S.P.C.C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

MATERNITY CLINICS.

(REPORT BY ANN KIRK BLACK, M.B., Ch.B., Senior Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer).

In the year 1939 the number of expectant mothers attending the Municipal Clinics was approximately 55 per cent of the expectant mothers of the city.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to attendances at the ante-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1939. The figures include certain cases transferred to the ante-natal clinic at the City General Hospital and the asterisk in the statement indicates Emergency Centres which were opened at the outbreak of war in September, 1939. Information regarding attendances at the Hospital Clinic will be found in the appropriate section of the Report.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre	Total New Cases	Total Attendances of all Cases	†No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	4,392	20,380	1,200	17
Firth Park	450	3,073	410	7
Woodhouse	—	26	15	2
Mansfield Road	—	537	38	14
Carbrook	—	552	46	12
Abbeydale	—	683	48	14
* Walkley	—	198	32	6
Burngreave	—	252	30	8
School Road	—	129	30	4
Hillsborough	—	578	41	14
Shearwood Road	—	192	16	12
TOTAL	4,842	26,600	1,906	—

† In certain instances these are part sessions only, relating to combined ante-natal and infant welfare clinics.

Comparative figures of new cases and attendances at the ante-natal clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the last 5 years are given in the following statement :—

Year.					New Cases.		Total Attendances of all cases.
1935	..	..	..	..	3,319	..	18,486
1936	..	..	..	..	3,500	..	19,655
1937	..	..	..	..	4,460	..	24,318
1938	..	..	..	..	5,077	..	29,466
1939	..	..	..	..	4,842	..	26,600

Post-Natal Clinics.—Particulars follow relating to the attendances at the Post-Natal Clinics at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1939. They are exclusive of the post-natal clinic at the City General Hospital which is dealt with in the appropriate section of the report.

ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre				Total New Cases	Total Attendances of all Cases	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance per Session
Orchard Place	..	..	..	395	742	109	7
Firth Park	..	..	..	142	292	51	6
				<hr/> 537 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,034 <hr/>	<hr/> 160 <hr/>	—

Birth Control Clinic.—12 new cases attended the Birth Control Clinic during the year and made a total of 23 attendances. 17 consultations were held and instructions were given and appliances issued.

Laboratory Tests.—Of the 1,448 specimens which were submitted from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to the Sheffield University or to the laboratory at Firth Auxiliary Hospital, for examination during the year, 1,408 were sent from Orchard Place Centre and 40 from Firth Park Centre.

Maternity Patients and Hospital Treatment.—In addition to patients sent to the City General Hospital and Nether Edge Maternity Hospital for ante-natal treatment when necessary, and for confinement, 170 patients from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Orchard Place, and 20 from the Centre at Firth Park, were referred to other clinics and hospitals for investigation and treatment.

Expectant Mothers—Care of Children.—A scheme, commenced in November, 1935, provides for the admission of young children to the Sheffield Children's Homes in cases where there is difficulty in making other arrangements for the children during the confinement and lying-in period of the mother or where the mother has to be admitted to hospital for ante-natal treatment. During the year 1939, there were 144 children from 64 families admitted to the Homes under these arrangements.

NETHER EDGE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There were 792 patients admitted to this hospital in the year 1939. 709 women were confined in the hospital (446 primiparae and 263 multiparae) as against 706 in 1938. 146 patients underwent ante-natal treatment at the hospital, 36 for toxæmia of pregnancy, 74 for diseases associated with pregnancy and 36 for conditions associated with the fœtus.

The 709 confinements resulted in the following types of delivery :—normal 658, breech 15, forceps 33, miscarriages 2, evacuation of uterus 1. Labour was induced in 24 cases.

There were 705 live births (including 37 premature births) as against 698 (including 27 premature births) in 1938. There were 18 instances of twins and there were three maternal deaths. Still births numbered 19 as against 21 in 1938 and neo-natal deaths 7, as against 14 in 1938. There were 26 notifications of puerperal pyrexia amongst patients treated in the hospital and all recovered. There were no cases of pemphigus but one case of ophthalmia neonatorum and this resulted in a complete recovery.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

A total of 117,936 attendances were made during the year 1939 at the Infant Welfare Clinics. 101,145 of these were made at Infant consultations and 16,791 at the various treatment clinics. Details of these attendances are given below and the asterisk in the statement indicates Emergency Centres which were opened at the outbreak of war in September, 1939 :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.	Infant Consultations.		Orthopædic Consultations.		Total Attendances.	Number of Sessions.	Average Attendances per Session.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.			
Orchard Place	36,359	18,020	257	3,798	58,434	1,646	36
Firth Park	13,788	9,541	55	1,335	24,719	1,021	24
Woodhouse	1,259	983	—	—	2,242	54	42
Handsworth	2,397	844	—	—	3,241	103	31
Mansfield Rd.	1,152	899	—	—	2,051	68	30
Carbrook	1,211	423	—	—	1,634	49	33
Abbeydale	1,921	953	—	—	2,874	78	37
Walkley	828	451	—	—	1,279	49	26
* Burngreave	575	278	—	—	853	33	26
School Road	565	300	—	—	865	33	26
Hillsborough	1,610	811	—	—	2,421	68	36
Shearwood Rd.	359	173	—	—	532	47	11
TOTALS	62,024	33,676	312	5,133	101,145	3,249	—

ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CLINICS.

Centre.	Minor Ailments.		Orthopædic.		Ultra Violet Ray.		Totals.
	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs. and over.	
Orchard Place ..	1,016	81	941	4,334	136	5,917	12,425
Firth Park ..	1,016	789	213	1,064	69	1,215	4,366
TOTALS ..	2,032	870	1,154	5,398	205	7,132	16,791

A total of 5,919 new cases attended during the year 1939 at the Infant and Orthopædic Consultations as shown below. The asterisk indicates Emergency Centres which were opened at the outbreak of war in September 1939 :—

NEW CASES ATTENDING INFANT AND ORTHOPÆDIC CONSULTATIONS.

Centre.					Over 1 yr.		Totals.
	Under 1 yr.				1 yr.		
Orchard Place	3,590	..	328	3,918
Firth Park	813	..	189	1,002
Woodhouse	94	..	7	101
Handsworth	153	..	8	161
Mansfield Road	122	..	27	149
Carbrook	103	..	3	106
Abbeydale	129	..	4	133
Walkley	68	..	15	83
* Burngreave	34	..	1	35
School Road	26	..	4	30
Hillsborough	152	..	18	170
Shearwood Road	26	..	5	31
TOTALS	5,310	..	609	5,919

Particulars follow of the total attendances of all cases and also of the number of new cases which attended in each of the past five years at all consultations and treatment clinics :—

Year.					Total Attendances of all cases.	Total of New Cases attending.
1935 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	87,815	4,695
1936 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100,132	5,144
1937 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	103,573	5,374
1938 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	111,817	5,749
1939 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	117,936	5,919

994 of the children who attended at the Centres during the year were referred by the medical staff for treatment at Municipal or Voluntary hospitals or treatment clinics.

Dried Milk and Other Foods.—At the Orchard Place Centre (including Woodhouse and Handsworth Branches and the Emergency Centres) there were 327,017 lbs. of dried milk and other foods distributed during the year, as compared with 346,992 lbs. in 1938. At Firth Park Centre, in addition, there were 67,264 lbs. distributed in the first complete year of working in 1939.

Minor Ailments.—At the Minor Ailments Clinic at Orchard Place, 404 children received treatment and made 1,097 attendances; at Firth Park, 317 children received treatment, making a total of 1,805 attendances.

TREATMENT OF RICKETS AND OTHER ORTHOPÆDIC CONDITIONS.

King Edward VII Hospital, Rivelin.—During 1939, there were 50 non-tuberculous patients who completed treatment in the King Edward VII Hospital. After discharge from hospital all children with non-tuberculous orthopædic conditions were kept under supervision and given treatment at the Orthopædic Treatment Clinics of the Child Welfare Centres.

Orthopædic Consultation Clinics.—These clinics are held at the Orchard Place and Firth Park Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. During 1939, the attendances at the two clinics were 4,055 and 1,390 respectively, making a total of 5,445. There were 351 new patients at the Orchard Place Clinic and 67 at Firth Park, a total of 418.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinics.—Ultra Violet Ray Clinics were held on five mornings weekly at the Orchard Place Centre and on two mornings weekly at the Firth Park Centre. The attendances at these clinics were 6,053 and 1,284 respectively, making a total of 7,337. New cases totalled 191 at Orchard Place and 59 at Firth Park, or 250 in all.

Orthopædic Treatment Clinics.—During 1939 these clinics were held at Orchard Place on nine half days weekly and at Firth Park on four half days weekly. The attendances numbered 5,275 at Orchard Place and 1,277 at Firth Park, making a total during the year of 6,552. 337 patients were treated and 170 of these were new cases. The clinics are under the direction of the Medical Superintendent of the King Edward VII Hospital and a Sister experienced in orthopædic treatment and two fully qualified masseuses are in attendance. All patients are kept under observation in their homes by the Health Visitors and are also seen periodically by the Medical Superintendent.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 32 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1939 and two cases which were notified in a previous year were still under treatment in 1939. The confinements in association with which the disease was contracted occurred as follows:—

At Home—

By private Medical Practitioners..	..	..	..	..	8
By private Medical Practitioners and Midwives	..	..			2
By Midwives	..	..	..	..	14
In Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	1

In Municipal Hospitals—

City General Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	2
Nether Edge Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	1

In Voluntary Hospitals—

Jessop Hospital for Women	4
Firth Auxiliary Hospital	—

TOTAL			<u>32</u>
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As regards the treatment of the above 32 cases the results were that the vision was unimpaired in 31 instances, one of the patients being still under treatment at the end of the year. As regards two cases which were notified prior to the year 1939, whose treatment was completed in 1939, the results were that the vision was unimpaired in both of these cases.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, any person who undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of children under the age of nine years must give notice of the fact to the Local Authority. The Health Visitors are appointed Child Protection Visitors and in this capacity made 107 visits during the year 1939.

The following particulars are extracted from the Register of these nursed-out children :—

Number of Children on the Register at 1st January, 1939	..	30
New cases added to the Register during the year	.. .. .	6
Cases removed from the Register during the year	.. .. .	12
Number of Children on the Register at 31st December, 1939	..	24

The twelve children who were removed from the Register during the year were taken off for the following reasons :—two became nine years old, four removed from the district, five were adopted and one returned to its mother.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—At the end of the year 1939 there were 37 Domiciliary Midwives directly employed by the Council. Patients applying for the services of Municipal Midwives to attend in the capacity of midwife are encouraged to keep under supervision at the ante-natal clinic at one of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Where abnormalities necessitating hospital treatment arise during the ante-natal period the engagement of the domiciliary midwife is cancelled and arrangements are made with the patient for her admission to a bed in the maternity section of either the City General Hospital or Nether Edge Hospital.

The following statement gives particulars of bookings for the services of Midwives and Maternity Nurses in 1939 :—

	Cases booked to Municipal Midwife attending in capacity of:—			
	MIDWIFE		MATERNITY NURSE	TOTAL
Cases attended and nursed at home	2,126	..	966	3,092
Cases attended at home for confinement but transferred to hospital after delivery	48	..	17	65
Total cases delivered at home	2,174	..	983	3,157
Cases where midwife was in attendance ante-natally but patient was transferred to Hospital before delivery	90	..	60	150
Cancelled Cases—				
For admission to Hospital	87	..	10	97
For other reasons	60	..	29	89
TOTAL cases originally booked	2,411	..	1,082	3,493

The Midwives visit patients ante-natally and for fourteen days after delivery. During the year 1939 they made 11,774 visits to ante-natal patients and 57,185 visits to lying-in mothers. They also assisted at a total of 410 infant or ante-natal sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the year.

General Domiciliary Midwifery.—At the end of the year 1939, there were 63 trained midwives, inclusive of Municipal Midwives, who were in practice in the City. There were 733 cases in which medical aid was summoned by midwives during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Four applications were received during the year for the registration of premises as Maternity and Nursing Homes in the City. After investigation all these premises were approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee and were registered. No registrations were cancelled during the year but two Registered Homes closed. There are four premises, these being voluntary hospitals, which are exempt from registration. No exemptions, other than these, were applied for during the year. There were 19 Nursing Homes on the register at 31st December, 1939.

DAY NURSERIES AND HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

The following are details of the institutions in the City, all of them administered by either voluntary or religious organisations, which come under the headings of Day Nurseries or Homes for Mothers and Babies :—

THE DAY NURSERY, BEET STREET.—This Nursery undertakes the care of young children, during the day, when the mothers are out at work or temporarily laid aside through sickness. Children are accepted up to the age of five years, and the Nursery is open from Monday to Friday between the hours of 7.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. There is accommodation for 40 children and the staff consists of a matron and four nurses. A small daily charge is made to the mothers to assist in defraying the cost of feeding the children.

SHEFFIELD DIOCESAN HOME FOR BABIES.—This Home closed down on 31st December, 1939, for the period of the War. It was a Church of England organisation situated in East Bank Road, and admitted illegitimate children upon payment of a small sum weekly by the mothers. The children were accepted fourteen days after birth and discharged at two years of age. The Home had 32 beds and accommodation for four nursing mothers.

ST. AGATHA'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOSTEL.—Situated in Burngreave Road. A Home for unmarried expectant mothers ; it has an accommodation of 13 beds. After the confinements, which take place in hospital, the mothers return to the Home with their babies for a short period.

ST. VERONICA'S HOME.—A Roman Catholic Home situated in Lydgate Lane. Normally receives only infants, but unmarried mothers and their infants are admitted in cases of emergency. Soon after the outbreak of war this Home was closed but the work continued and the babies were housed in safe areas.

The Salvation Army Home, at Kenwood Park Road, admits various classes of cases including homeless children and girls who are lacking adequate control. The Sheffield Branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes also accepts homeless children.

Unmarried expectant mothers are, where it is necessary, admitted to the Council's Public Assistance Institution at Firvale House, and homeless children are admitted into the Sheffield Children's Homes, which are also administered by the Council.

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN.

Prior to the War the service in Sheffield relating to the maintenance of poor children apart from their parents was carried out at Fulwood Cottage Homes, Herries Road Homes, in Scattered Homes and by Boarding Out. Herries Road Homes and practically all the Scattered Homes were situated in the area of the City which was scheduled as evacuable, and at the outbreak of War it was decided to remove the children and staff of these Homes to safer quarters. Accommodation was found (a) by augmenting the premises at Fulwood Cottage Homes, (b) by the acquisition from the Water Department of Thornsett Lodge, a building which was empty and which was adapted to meet all needs (c) by transferring Roman Catholic children to institutions at Preston (d) by boarding out certain children in suitable homes in the City and allowing a few to return to the custody of their parents. Details follow of the 331 children who were being maintained in the Children's Homes at 31st December, 1939 :—

Fulwood Cottage Homes	..	..	..	279
Thornsett Lodge	..	..	..	52

In addition to the above figures there were 41 Sheffield children maintained in institutions in other parts of the country at the end of the year, 65 Sheffield children boarded out with Foster parents in the City and eight Sheffield children boarded out in other areas.

HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the Sheffield Queen Victoria District Nursing Association. In the year 1939 the nurses of this organisation attended a total of 1,189 cases of notifiable and other diseases, 225 of them being children under five years of age, and 964 patients of five years of age or over. These nurses made a total of 19,718 visits during the year, 12,227 of these visits being to cases of Cancer and 3,239 to cases of Pneumonia.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

By H. MIDGLEY TURNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Superintendent of City Sanatoria.

There were 624 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year 1939. To this must be added 9 non-notified deaths, thus bringing the total of new notifications in the year to 633 as against 876 in 1938. In 229 of the 633 cases there were tubercle bacilli found in the sputum. The total number of notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at 31st December, 1939, was 5,695 and of these cases there were 1,241, including 11 children under 15 years of age, who were infectious cases. 587 of the 633 cases which were notified in 1939 were examined by the medical staff of the Dispensary. 46 cases were not examined—six because they were undergoing institutional treatment elsewhere than in a municipal sanatorium at the time of notification, 21 because they did not desire treatment and 19 because they died either prior to or within fourteen days after being notified.

The table which follows gives particulars of the numbers of new cases of Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis in 1939 and of the deaths, classified in age periods and according to sex. Information relating to attack rates and death rates will be found in the Vital Statistics section of this Report.

TABLE XVIII.—Tuberculosis—Notifications and Deaths in the year 1939.

Age Periods	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS					
	Notifications			Deaths			Notifications			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
— 1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	6	3	2	5
— 5	12	7	19	..	1	1	22	8	30	6	3	9
—10	43	51	94	1	..	1	28	18	46	4	6	10
—15	17	18	35	1	1	2	14	20	34	3	4	7
—20	46	49	95	8	23	31	11	7	18	5	6	11
—25	38	56	94	17	21	38	5	1	6	4	..	4
—35	44	46	90	40	28	68	7	7	14	3	5	8
—45	52	27	79	36	15	51	7	2	9	4	1	5
—55	60	11	71	42	11	53	2	..	2	2	..	2
—65	29	8	37	29	3	32	3	1	4	2	1	3
+65	13	5	18	19	4	23	1	2	3	1	3	4
Totals ..	354	279	*633	193	107	300	103	69	*172	37	31	68

* Includes non-notified deaths.

Attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.—Owing to the conditions of the black-out it was found necessary, shortly after war commenced, to discontinue one of the two evening sessions which it had been customary to hold at the Dispensary for the benefit of patients who were at work during the day. The one remaining evening session was held each Tuesday from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The total number of attendances of patients at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in the year 1939 was 31,305, a figure which excludes 1,675 attendances of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis who came to the Dispensary for ultra violet light treatment. 5,073 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs attended the Dispensary during the year for treatment and supervision and the attendances of these cases numbered 21,665. At 31st December, 1939, there was a total of 4,338 notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who remained under treatment at the Dispensary and in addition 1,357 who were under general supervision.

Diagnosis of Suspects and Contacts—Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—There were 2,099 patients who were referred to the Dispensary in the year 1939 as suspects, in order that a diagnosis might be made to ascertain whether they were suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 1,697 of them were sent by private medical practitioners, 139 by the School Medical Department, 64 came from General Hospitals, 43 were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the remaining 156 from Services' Medical Boards, Military units and various other sources. 1,959 of these suspects were retained for observation or treatment and 140 were found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. 6,142 attendances at the Dispensary were made during the year by these suspects and in addition 89 similar cases were examined at home in personal consultation with private medical practitioners.

1,309 contacts from the homes of notified cases were examined at the Dispensary during the year. It was found desirable to retain 345 of these contacts for further observation or for treatment and as regards 964 of them the diagnosis showed that they were free from tuberculosis.

596 of the 633 notifications of Tuberculosis of the Lungs in the year 1939, or 94 per cent were made as the outcome of previous examinations of patients who had been referred to the Dispensary as suspects or contacts. The table below gives details of the examinations of suspects and contacts in 1939.

TABLE XIX.—*Tuberculosis of the Lungs—Examination of Suspects and Contacts in the year 1939.*

Sex and Age Periods	Examination of Suspects			Examination of Contacts		
	Number Examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous	Number Examined	Put on Observation	Found not Tuberculous
Under 5 Years—						
Males	30	20	10	61	18	43
Females	25	24	1	62	15	47
Totals	(55)	(44)	(11)	(123)	(33)	(90)
5 Years and Under 15 Years						
Males	207	174	33	168	55	113
Females	177	151	26	206	76	130
Totals	(384)	(325)	(59)	(374)	(131)	(243)
15 Years and Over—						
Males	955	909	46	344	71	273
Females	705	681	24	468	110	358
Totals	(1,660)	(1,590)	(70)	(812)	(181)	(631)
GRAND TOTALS	2,099	1,959	140	1,309	345	964

Treatment of School Children.—The services of the Tuberculosis Dispensary amongst school children continued in close co-operation with the School Medical Department although there were many difficulties which resulted from the closing of the schools consequent upon the outbreak of war. 16,588 attendances at the Dispensary were made by school children in 1939 and of these there were 6,948 attendances by notified cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 3,640 by cases under observation. Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum of six school children during the year and their names were removed from the school registers.

Examination of Sputa.—3,115 specimens of sputa were examined during the year—2,555 at the Dispensary and 560 at Crimicar Lane Sanatorium. 726 of the specimens were found to contain typical tubercle bacilli.

X-Ray Examinations.—2,927 skiagrams were taken during the year and in addition there were 1,186 screen examinations.

Visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors and Health Visitors.—The Dispensary Tuberculosis Inspectors made a total of 5,930 visits, chiefly to the homes of tuberculous patients, during the year. 5,756 of these visits were for Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 174 for Other Forms of Tuberculosis. In addition the staff of Health Visitors made 8,897 visits. Details of these visits are as follows :—

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTORS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs :—

Investigating new cases	..	..	..	..	..	667
Periodic revisits to positive cases	..	..	..	..	..	2,242
Disinfecting after patients had removed	..	..	..	..	..	142
Disinfecting after admissions to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	768
Disinfecting after deaths	..	..	..	..	..	139
Other visits for general investigation	..	..	..	..	..	1,638
						<hr/> 5,596

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Investigating new cases	..	..	..	..	..	174
Other visits for general investigation	160
						<hr/> 334

Total visits by Tuberculosis Inspectors	<hr/> <hr/> 5,930
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VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Tuberculosis (All Forms) :—

In regard to notified cases	8,128
Re home conditions upon discharge from sanatoria	769
						<hr/> 8,897

Total visits by Health Visitors	<hr/> <hr/> 8,897
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Re-Housing of Infectious Cases of Tuberculosis.—This scheme, which commenced in 1928 and by which arrangements are made to rehouse certain infectious cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs on the Corporation Estates, continued in operation throughout the year 1939. The families of 30 such patients were rehoused during the year as against 16 in 1938. At 31st December, 1939, there were 107 families living on the Estates under the specially assisted conditions of tenancy and a further 80 families where the special conditions had terminated and they remained in the Corporation houses as ordinary tenants.

After-Care.—The organisation for Tuberculosis after-care is administered through the Tuberculosis Dispensary. 33 beds with mattresses were loaned in the year 1939 to infectious cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs who were unable to provide for themselves a separate bed at their homes. In all there were 376 beds out on loan at 31st December, 1939. Bed clothing is also loaned to certain patients and there were 34 sets of bed clothing lent in the year 1939.

CITY SANATORIA.

The accommodation which was provided for the treatment of Tuberculosis at Crimicar Lane, Commonsides, Winter Street and Nether Edge Sanatoria at 31st December, 1939, totalled 260 beds. These Sanatoria provided a total of 451 beds in the year 1938 and the lessened accommodation in 1939 is due to the fact that the tuberculosis wards at Nether Edge Sanatorium were closed at the outbreak of War and had not re-opened at the end of the year. This reduction of accommodation was undertaken in accordance with a policy of the Ministry of Health, so as to set apart beds for air-raid casualties. As will be seen from Table XX on page 35, it resulted in the discharge of the whole of the patients from Nether Edge Sanatorium. It was possible to transfer a few of these patients to other Municipal Sanatoria but the great majority had to be sent to their own homes for the time being. These circumstances largely explain the very low aggregate of 191 patients at all sanatoria who are shown in the table as under treatment at 31st December, 1939. Details of the distribution of the 260 beds which were provided as at the end of 1939 are as follows :—

Sanatorium		Number of beds provided for				Total beds provided
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Crimicar Lane	..	104	—	—	—	104
Commonsides ..	..	—	46	—	—	46
Winter Street	..	44	33	—	33	110
Nether Edge ..	..	—	—	—	—	* —
Totals	.. ..	148	79	—	33	260

* Tuberculosis section of Nether Edge Hospital closed at the outbreak of War.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—An aggregate of 1,380 patients were admitted to the four Sanatoria during the year, either for treatment for Tuberculosis of the Lungs or as observation cases. 554 were men, 426 women and 400 children. 482 of these patients were admitted for observation. 382 were early cases of the disease, 377 were at an intermediate stage and 139 were advanced cases. 516 patients were sputum positive. There were 175 deaths in the sanatoria in 1939.

It was not necessary to take any action under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to compulsory removal to hospital. Detailed information in regard to admissions, discharges and deaths is given in the table below :—

TABLE XX.—*City Sanatoria—Admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., in the year 1939.*

SANATORIUM	Under Treatment at 31st December, 1938	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Under Treatment at 31st December 1939
CRIMICAR LANE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	73	337	271	65	74
Boys	—	4	4	—	—
COMMONSIDE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Females	29	145	127	14	33
Girls	1	2	1	—	2
WINTER STREET HOSPITAL—					
Adult Males	15	93	67	25	16
Adult Females	21	158	113	29	37
Boys	12	63	58	1	16
Girls	2	33	21	1	13
NETHER EDGE SANATORIUM—					
Adult Males	62	124	163	23	—
Adult Females	40	123	146	17	—
Boys	48	136	184	—	—
Girls	54	162	216	—	—
	357	1,380	1,371	175	191

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

By C. LEE PATTISON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Superintendent of King Edward VII Hospital.

There were 149 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis received during the year 1939, to which must be added 23 non-notified deaths so that the total of the new notifications in 1939 was 172. The table which follows gives a classification of the types of these cases and a similar classification of the 68 deaths which occurred during the year. Information relating to the attack rates and death rates of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (Other Forms of Tuberculosis) will be found in the Vital Statistics section of this Report.

TABLE XXI.—*Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—Classification of Cases and Deaths in the year 1939.*

Classification	Number of cases notified	Number of Deaths
Meningeal	27	25
Abdominal	24	11
Genito-Urinary System	6	7
Bones and Joints	46	8
Skin	—	—
Others	69	17
Totals	*172	68

*Includes non-notified deaths.

Institutional Treatment.—Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated in King Edward VII Hospital, the normal accommodation of which, at 31st December, 1939, was 123 beds. In order to leave accommodation free in case it should be needed for war casualties, many children were evacuated, at the outbreak of war, to hospitals in "safe" areas. Others, who could be treated as out-patients, were sent to their own homes. Patients discharged after treatment in the hospital in the year 1939 thus totalled 233, and 191 of them were suffering from tuberculosis of bones or joints. It transpired that no casualties were admitted and towards the end of the year the hospital gradually resumed normal admissions.

Adult cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints were treated at Nether Edge Hospital until war commenced, when they were transferred to Winter Street Hospital.

Out-Patient Supervision.—Out-patients continued to attend the clinic at the Tuberculosis Dispensary as in previous years and these patients made a total of 4,369 attendances during the year 1939. New cases attending this clinic during the year numbered 258, of whom 234 were retained for treatment—41 men, 26 women, 88 boys and 79 girls. Attendances for ultra-violet light treatment at the Dispensary numbered 1,675.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Arrangements are in operation, under the provisions of the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations 1916, for the treatment of out-patients, and of in-patients where necessary, at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres which are established at the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital and the Jessop Hospital for Women. Particulars follow of the total numbers treated and the attendances of out-patients at these Centres during the year 1939 :—

Treatment Centre				*Numbers treated	Attendances of Out-patients.		Totals.
					Sheffield residents.	From other areas.	
Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	747	10161	1505	11666
Royal Hospital	..	..	..	668	7134	353	7487
Jessop Hospital	..	..	..	496	4268	1601	5869
Totals	..	..	..	1911	21563	3459	25022

*Includes In-patients.

Information is given below relating to persons treated and attendances at the Treatment Centres in the past five years together with yearly figures of in-patient days of treatment. It will be noted from the statement that there is some decrease from the year 1938 in persons treated and a decrease in the attendances at the out-patient clinics. The total of in-patient days of treatment is also rather less :—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total persons treated (including In-patients)	2166	2034	1919	1983	1911
Total attendances of Out-patients	40792	38574	36214	33098	25022
Total In-patient days of treatment	3034	2754	1633	2410	2225

The following table gives particulars of new cases treated in intervals of five years from 1919—the first complete year after the inception of the scheme—until 1934 and thereafter in separate years until the year 1939.

TABLE XXII.—*Persons treated for the first time at Venereal Disease Treatment Centres, in quinquennia from 1919 to 1934 and in each year from 1935 to 1939.*

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1919	758	558	21	—	882	201	97	274	1758	1033
1924	283	198	—	—	588	76	64	194	935	468
1929	188	154	—	—	572	57	66	218	826	429
1934	147	101	—	—	414	63	151	191	712	355
1935	128	123	—	—	403	90	148	137	679	350
1936	132	77	—	—	351	80	195	123	678	280
1937	118	90	—	—	362	78	207	118	687	286
1938	150	102	—	—	357	64	253	129	760	295
1939	152	123	3	—	329	70	245	127	729	320

In the table below are given particulars of pathological examinations made during the past five years in the laboratory of the Sheffield University of specimens sent for diagnostic purposes by treatment centres, hospitals and other institutions and by private medical practitioners.

TABLE XXIII.—Venereal Diseases.—Pathological Examinations carried out at the Sheffield University during each year since 1935.

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS.				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Microscopical Detection of Spirochetes—					
Treatment Centres	1	—	—	2	2
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	2	—	5	5	5
Microscopical Detection of Gonococci—					
Treatment Centres	1,586	1,321	1,085	845	827
Hospitals, Institutions and Private Practitioners	2,080	2,265	2,454	2,615	2,486
For Wassermann Reaction—					
1. Treatment Centres—					
(a) Serum	1,444	1,297	1,292	1,420	1,241
(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	53	38	43	90	287
2. Hospitals, Institutions & Private Practitioners					
(a) Serum	4,541	5,240	5,563	7,208	7,706
(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	597	631	598	675	373
Other Tests for Syphilis—					
Treatment Centres	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals, Institutions & Private Practitioners ..	—	—	—	—	10
Other Gonococcal Tests—					
Treatment Centres	—	—	98	148	163
Hospitals, Institutions & Private Practitioners ..	5	3	32	59	120
TOTALS	10,309	10,795	11,170	13,067	13,220

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

At 31st December, 1939, there were 32 medical practitioners engaged in the service of providing Poor Law Medical Out-relief, and with one exception these appointments were all held upon a part time basis by general practitioners.

The aggregate of the Surgery Consultations and home visits recorded by these Medical Officers in respect of the year 1939 was 107,184, which corresponds to a figure of 133,359 for the year 1938.

At the end of the year there were 135 local establishments upon the list of chemists who were authorised to dispense the prescriptions of the Medical Officers and the terms governing this dispensing are almost identical with those which obtain in the National Health Insurance Dispensing Services.

VACCINATION.

Particulars are given in the table below regarding the vaccination of children whose births were registered in the period of five years from 1934 to 1938. The year 1938 is the latest year for which complete figures are available.

TABLE XXIV.—*Return as to the Vaccination of children whose births were registered in the City during the five years 1934 to 1938.*

YEAR	Number of Births Registered	Number of successful Vaccinations	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Number of conscientious objections	Died unvaccinated	Vaccination Postponed	Pending, Not Accounted for and Removals	PERCENTAGES OF BIRTHS	
									Vaccinated successfully	Exempted by conscientious objections
1934 .. 7,818	2,789	30	—	3,970	314	81	634	35·7	50·8	
1935 .. 8,017	2,866	32	—	4,333	349	92	345	35·7	54·0	
1936 .. 8,282	2,842	57	—	4,590	390	89	314	34·3	55·4	
1937 .. 8,362	2,733	60	—	4,797	366	109	297	32·7	57·4	
1938 .. 8,582	2,702	38	—	4,993	356	152	341	31·5	58·2	

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

The greater part of the pathological and bacteriological work to assist in the diagnosis of infectious and other disease is undertaken on behalf of the Health Committee by the staff of the Pathology and Bacteriology Departments of the University of Sheffield and this staff also carries out the bacteriological examination of milk. Particulars relating to the examinations made at the University for the Committee during the year 1939 are given below under the several headings :—

Particulars of Examinations.										Number of Examina- tions.
Specimens for—										
Diphtheria										6,413
Typhoid Fever, etc.										1,294
Milk	{	for the presence of the Tubercle bacillus								840
		for the presence of the bacillus Coli								293
		for the bacterial Count								294
Diphtheria virulence tests and other special examinations										1,694
Total of examinations enumerated above										10,828

In the Venereal Disease section of this Report are given the numbers and other particulars of the various examinations carried out at the University for the diagnosis of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.

Certain bacteriological examinations were undertaken during the year at the City General Hospital and at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Microscopical examinations of sputa were made by the staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Reductase test was carried out in the Department in regard to a certain number of samples of designated milk. Information regarding these various examinations is given in the appropriate sections of the Report.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The scope of the Ambulance facilities provided by the City Council for cases of sickness and for accidents is dealt with at greater length in last year's Report. These facilities, which are under the administration of the Central Ambulance Service, have remained unimpaired with the outbreak of war. At 31st December, 1939, the fleet of ambulances housed at the Ambulance Station in Corporation Street still consisted of 16 vehicles.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The staff of General Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 38,328 visits to and inspections of dwelling-houses under the Public Health Act in the year 1939 for the investigation and abatement of nuisances, a considerable proportion of which were brought to the notice of the Department by complaints of tenants, and a further 18,351 inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects under the Housing Acts. These visits and inspections related, in all, to a total of 9,693 houses. Visits of investigation in regard to infectious and other notifiable diseases and many other visits in the general sanitary administration of the City were also made by this staff during the year and details of these visits are to be found in Table XXV within this section of the Report.

In the later months of the year 1939 the Sanitary Inspectors undertook certain special visiting as the result of directions of the Minister of Health in regard to billeting for Government purposes in the City. The object was to ascertain what accommodation would be available for the billeting of anyone who might be rendered homeless as a result of enemy air raids, or any other persons who might be transferred to the City for urgent war duties. 38,893 of such visits were made by the end of the year and as a result it was arranged that satisfactory billets in private households could be made available for 40,000 persons whenever the need might arise.

Infectious Disease—Investigation and Disinfection.—The Sanitary Inspectors made 2,182 visits of investigation during the year at households where infectious or other notifiable disease had occurred. 2,852 homes were visited by the staff of the Disinfecting Station for the purpose of carrying out disinfection at the house on account of the occurrence of notifiable or other disease. Beds and bedding, the patients' clothing and other articles which had been in contact with the patient were collected by the staff and taken away for disinfection by steam.

Treatment of Scabies.—Whenever a case of Scabies is brought to the notice of the department every effort is made to induce all the members of the family to undergo treatment at the Disinfecting Station. In the majority of cases the sulphur ointment method of treatment is used. A total of 1,800 persons, including 754 school children, attended for treatment in the year 1939, either as patients or as contacts. In all instances, whilst the treatment is being given, the personal clothing is disinfected by steam. In addition beds and bedding are collected from the homes and steam disinfected and this was done in regard to 616 families in the year 1939.

After treatment all cases are followed up by visits to the home by the Health Visitors.

Cyanide Disinfestation.—The furniture and effects of 2,410 families who were removed from slum clearance areas to Corporation Housing Estates during the year 1939 were disinfested by cyanide gas in air-tight steel containers in order to eradicate bug-infestation, the beds and bedding being treated by steam disinfestation. In addition the furniture and effects of 406 families who were living in private houses which were bug-infested and who were removed to Corporation Estates were similarly treated. 5,822 members of these families attended at the Disinfecting Station where they were provided with baths and where their personal clothing was treated by steam disinfestation before they proceeded to their new dwellings.

As a complement to the disinfestation of furniture in sealed containers by cyanide, the disinfestation is also undertaken of certain Corporation houses which are found upon inspection to be infested with bugs. The form of cyanide used in house disinfestation is Zyklon B. During the year 1939 there were 248 Corporation houses disinfested, the beds and bedding in these cases, too, being treated by steam disinfestation.

All possible measures are taken, in the way of advice given by the staff and by distributing literature, to educate tenants in preventing infestation by bugs.

Testing of Drainage Systems.—4,560 smoke tests, and 1,982 colour tests were applied during the year to drainage systems which were suspected of being defective. In certain instances the City Engineer's Department collaborated with the Sanitary Inspectors' staff in these tests. Where drains were found to be defective the Sanitary Inspectors supervised the works of repair or re-construction. 1,647 water tests were applied during the year to ascertain whether drains which had been relaid were satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.—The schemes for the conversion of privies into water closets, for the provision of one water closet for each house in the City and for the substitution of pail, trough and waste-water closets by pedestal water closets virtually reached the completion stage some years ago. In the year 1939 there were four privies, 22 trough closets and five waste-water closets converted into pedestal water closets and 132 additional pedestal water closets erected under the scheme for the provision of one water closet per house. A few privies still remain, and these are isolated ones situated in semi-rural districts where it has not been practicable to provide water closets owing to the fact that sewers are not reasonably available. A small number of pail closets, a few trough closets and a few waste-water closets also still remain, the trough closets being chiefly at works' premises. Particulars follow of the closet accommodation in the City at 31st December, 1939 :—

Pedestal Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	156,012
Privies with fixed receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	205
Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	183
Trough Closets	..	..	..	..	..	83
Waste-water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	39

Houses Let in Lodgings.—The Sanitary Inspectors visited houses let in lodgings periodically during the year in collaboration with the Health Visitors with a view to remedying defects and ensuring that there was compliance with the Bye-laws.

Factories and Workplaces.—2,021 visits of inspection were made during the year to Factories and Workplaces in the exercise of powers under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Public Health Act, 1936. As a result of these visits a total of 178 nuisances or defects were remedied.

Shops Act, 1934.—Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, concerns the health and comfort of employees in wholesale and retail shops, in warehouses or elsewhere in connection with wholesale or retail trade or business. The Section deals particularly with the ventilation, heating and lighting of these premises ; the facilities for taking meals ; the facilities for washing ; and the facilities as to sanitary conveniences. As a result of action taken under this Section during the year, there were 29 instances where the shop-keepers or owners of the premises who were not complying with one or other of the provisions of Section 10 took the necessary remedial measures. Four applications for exemption under one or the other of sub-sections (2) and (4) were received during the year and all were approved.

Preserved Food—Preparation or Manufacture.—17 applications were received during the year, as required by Section 54 of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1937, for the registration of premises under the above heading and after investigation all were granted. Ten registered premises ceased to be used during the year for the purpose for which they had been registered.

Ice-Cream—Sale, Manufacture, Etc.—Premises which are used for these trades must also be registered, as required by Section 54 of the Sheffield Corporation Act, 1937. During the year 1939 there were seven applications for the registration of premises intended to be used for the manufacture of ice-cream for sale and all the premises were registered. 97 applications in regard to the sale only of ice-cream were received and after investigation 96 of the premises were registered, the registration of one not being granted. 71 premises ceased during the year to be used for the purpose for which they were registered. 18 of them had been registered for the manufacture of ice-cream for sale and 53 for the sale only of ice-cream.

Fish Friers' Premises.—At the end of the year 1939 there were 510 fish friers' premises in the City which were on the Register and nine applications for the registration of premises were received during the year. Registration was granted in five instances and refused in four. 24 premises were removed from the Register—18 owing to the fact that they had been closed for over six months and six because they were demolished as a result of measures taken under the Housing Acts.

Offensive Trades.—There were six premises on the Register of Offensive Trades at the end of the year. These were three premises used for Tripe Boiling and Tripe Dressing, two Rag and Bone Dealers' premises and one Rag Washing premises. All these premises were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that there was compliance with the Bye-laws.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are thirty-eight premises in the City to which the above Acts apply and these are chiefly Upholsterers' and Bedding Manufacturers' establishments. There are no premises where rag flocks are manufactured. In every case where rag flocks were used they were obtained under a guarantee that they comply with the standard set forth in the Acts.

Canal Boats.—There were no registrations of Canal Boats in the City during the year 1939. The Canal Boats Inspectors, in a total of 42 visits, made 111 inspections of boats at the canal during the year, the object being to ensure that there was compliance with the statutory requirements. There were 186 persons living on the boats at the time of these inspections and these persons were in the following age-groups :—12 in the age-group of children under 5 years ; 6 in the group of between 5 years and 14 years ; and 168 in the group at ages over 14 years. 132 of these latter were males and 36 females. The average number of persons per boat was 1·7.

29 cases of infringements were found, relating to 18 inspections of boats. All necessary measures were taken in regard to these infringements and it was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year.

There were no cases of infectious disease upon any of the canal boats during the year, nor was it necessary to detain any boats for cleansing or disinfection.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the City is in all respects satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity. No new sources of supply were acquired during the year and there were no extensions of mains other than the provision of feeder mains up to 18 inches in bore and of tributary mains which were necessitated by new housing schemes.

A qualified bacteriologist and chemist is engaged in the permanent service of the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks and bacteriological examinations are made regularly of the waters from the respective sources. Samples are taken of the water as it is received by the consumers and there were 555 such examinations made during the year 1939. 97·5 per cent of the samples showed no bacillus coli present in 100 millilitres of water. There is complete co-operation in regard to the water supply and the Public Health Department is furnished by the General Manager and Engineer of the Waterworks with the results of all examinations.

Smoke Abatement.—The Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee, which was formed in 1930, continued to function throughout the year. The five constituent authorities are the Councils of the City of Sheffield, Rotherham County Borough, Stocksbridge and Rawmarsh Urban Districts and Rotherham Rural District.

The activities of the Smoke Abatement Committee, so far as they relate to the area of the City of Sheffield, are briefly outlined below. It should be stated that upon the outbreak of war these activities were considerably curtailed :—

Action under the Public Health Act, 1936.—Particulars of the observations which were made of smoke emissions in the year 1939, and of the general work of the Smoke Inspectors under the Public Health Act, 1936, are given below—

Number of Chimney observations recorded	..	..	..	..	4,632
„ minutes excessive smoke emitted	..	..	..	..	8,895
Average minutes excessive smoke emitted per half hour recorded	..	..			1·9
Number of Complaints of excessive smoke dealt with	..	..	..		73
„ Advisory visits	..	..	..	..	422
„ Intimation Notices served	..	..	..	..	332
„ Abatement Notices served	..	..	..	..	45

Legal proceedings were taken in two cases of excessive emission of smoke from boiler chimneys and the result was that adjournments were granted by the court to enable the necessary reconstruction work to be carried out.

Atmospheric Pollution.—There are three fixed gauges established in Sheffield for the purpose of measuring atmospheric pollution and these are stationed at Attercliffe, Surrey Street and Nether Green. In addition there are two mobile gauges which further assist in ascertaining the variation of the pollution deposits in the City. One of these was stationed at Ewden Valley Waterworks in the year 1939, and the other at Dore. The averages of the monthly deposits of solid matter, in tons per square mile, at these five stations during the year were as follows :—Attercliffe 32·03 tons, Surrey Street 23·34 tons, Nether Green 9·01 tons, Ewden 8·20 tons and Dore 8·85 tons.

Sulphur Determination.—Daily Records for determining the quantity of sulphur in the atmosphere are taken by the lead peroxide method at four stations. The daily averages for the year 1939 of the number of milligrams of sulphur per 100 square centimetres were as follows :—Handsworth 2·44 m.g., Surrey Street 2·88 m.g., Dore 0·93 m.g. and Ewden 0·97 m.g.

Additional Recordings by the volumetric method are taken at the Surrey Street station and these showed for the year a daily average of 0·2 parts of sulphur per million parts of the atmosphere.

Summary of Visits, etc., of Sanitary Inspectors.—In the table below are given, in summarised form, particulars of the visits and general work of the staff of Sanitary Inspectors in the year 1939 :—

TABLE XXV.—*Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1939.*

1.	Dwelling Houses affected by nuisances.—	
(a)	Number of Houses	7,617
(b)	Number of Inspections	4,781
2.	Number of Smoke Tests applied to Drains	4,560
3.	Number of Water Tests applied to Drains	1,647
4.	Number of Colour Tests applied to Drains	1,982
5.	Visits to Work in progress	11,520
6.	Miscellaneous Visits	22,027
7.	Interviews with Owners or Representatives	1,009
8.	Dwelling Houses where Nuisances abated	6,221
9.	Yards paved	99
10.	Visits for Zymotic Diseases	2,182
11.	Visits re Overcrowding	260
12.	Visits for Disinfection of Premises	61
13.	Visits re Disinfestation of Houses	6,196
14.	Visits to Cowsheds	795
15.	Visits to Dairies	1,226
16.	Visits to Butchers' Shops	70
17.	Visits to Offensive Trades	34
18.	Visits to Fried Fish Shops	606
19.	Visits to Potted Meat Premises etc.	255
20.	Visits to Ice Cream Premises	411
21.	Visits re Shops Acts	146
22.	Rag Flock Acts—Premises visited	2
23.	Notices served (a) Statutory	747
	(b) Informal	3,815
24.	Proceedings ordered, special resolutions, Summons Lists, etc.	141
25.	Proceedings taken	10
26.	Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	537
27.	Visits re Billeting	38,893

HOUSING.

The progress of the slum clearance scheme was halted upon the outbreak of war in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health. No further Inquiries were held by the Ministry into Slum Clearance Orders, and no further action was taken by the Department in regard to Orders which had not reached the Inquiry stage. Steps were taken, too, to postpone the demolition of unfit houses, since it was essential to conserve the housing accommodation of the City in view of the possibility of its being depleted by enemy air attacks. The postponement of demolition work alleviated to some extent the position which arose by the enforced deferment, owing to war conditions, of the programme for the erection of new dwelling-houses in the City.

In the paragraphs which follow are given short summaries of the Housing activities in the year 1939.

Clearance Areas.—752 houses in Clearance Areas were represented during the year as being unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936. Three Public Inquiries were held, all of them before the end of July. They related to 105 Clearance Areas and involved 2,372 houses as follows :—

Area Numbers								Number of Houses Involved.
308-356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	721
357-374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451
377-380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
389-392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
485-504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
375-376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274
381-388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	623
Total houses								2,372

Individual Unfit Houses.—Representations were made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, in regard to 56 individual unfit houses, with the object of their being demolished, and under Section 12 of the same Act in regard to 14 individual unfit dwellings, which came within a category of separate tenements or underground rooms, with the object of their being closed.

Closing Orders, Demolition Orders and Demolition of Houses.—Closing Orders were made under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during the year in regard to 12 houses. 1,677 houses in Clearance Areas and 626 individual unfit houses in regard to which action had been taken under the Housing Acts ceased to be used as dwelling-houses during the year. The great majority of these were demolished but a small percentage of them were converted for use as works and other business premises. Demolition Orders were made under Sections 11 and 13 of the same Act in regard to 427 houses ; and 616 houses were demolished during the year as a result of Demolition Orders which had been made in the exercise of powers under these two sections.

Overcrowding.—The alleviation of overcrowding in any very considerable degree was rendered impracticable after the suspension of building operations shortly after the outbreak of war. As regards Part IV of the Housing Act, 1936, there were 478 cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1939 and 38 new cases of overcrowding were reported. At the end of the year there were 4,035 families in the City which were known to be living under overcrowded conditions and the total number of persons in these families, that is the equivalent number of persons under the Act, was 22,629.

Erection of Dwelling-Houses.—The City Engineer has furnished information relating to the building of dwelling-houses in the City. The figures relate to a year which ends on 31st March. 3,324 new dwelling-houses were erected in the year ended 31st March, 1940, as against 5,125 in the year ended 31st March, 1939. The approximate total number of houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1939, was 150,413.

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses.—All inspections of dwelling-houses for housing defects, under the Public Health or Housing Acts, are made by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors. 9,693 houses were inspected during the year 1939 and the inspections which were made of these houses numbered 23,123. 4,977 houses at which there had been defects were rendered fit during the year as a result of informal action which had been taken by the Department Statutory notices were served under the Public Health Act as regards 867 houses, requiring defects to be remedied.

Tables of Housing Statistics.—As a conclusion to this section of the Report there are given certain tables of Housing Statistics. These are Table XXVI, being general statistics in regard to Housing, and Tables XXVII and XXVIII which relate to action which was taken under the Housing Acts in 1939 and in past years in regard to unfit houses in Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses respectively.

TABLE XXVI.—*Housing Statistics of the year 1939.*

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year :—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	9,693
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	23,123
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil.
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	822
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	Nil.
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	4,977
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil.
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	867
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	500
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	427
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	616
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	12
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	4,035
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	4,035
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent No.)	22,629
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	38
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	478
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent No.)	2,843
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.

TABLE XXVII.—Housing Acts, 1930 and 1936.—Clearance Areas. Summary of Work Done.

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH		PUBLIC INQUIRIES HELD BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S INSPECTORS							VACATION OF HOUSES AND RE-HOUSING OF DISPLACED TENANTS				No. of Houses Demol'd or Abolished
	No. of Areas involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Areas for which Inquiries were held	Total No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Orders were confirmed	No. of Houses changed from " Pink " to " Grey " on plan	No. of Houses Excluded from Orders	No. of Houses purchased by Corporation for Demolit'n and for which Orders were rescinded	No. of Houses vacant when Orders made	No. of Houses from which displaced tenants were re-housed by the Corpora-tion	No. of Houses from which tenants found their own Accom-modation	Total No. of Houses vacated		
1930 (from 1st October),...	17	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1931	—	—	17	394	290	3	18	83	12	—	—	12	—	
1932	7	435	7	435	—	—	—	—	5	298	32	335	88	
1933	16	906	10	635	593	—	35	—	5	254	8	267	377	
1934	67	3238	34	1636	1439	4	32	—	16	899	98	1013	857	
1935	93	4558	67	3401	2437	19	38	—	17	764	23	804	776	
1936	67	3239	65	3030	3730	2	86	—	40	1311	81	1432	1109	
1937	125	5378	66	3232	2676	7	26	7	39	2087	136	2262	2101	
1938	166	3908	40	3174	3995	4	32	—	41	2051*	176	2268	2456	
1939	65	752	105	2372	1207	6	15	—	45	1808	122	1975	1677	
TOTALS	623	22808	411	18309	16367	45	282	90	220	9472	676	10368	9441	

NOTES.
1.—The Minister of Health's decision had not been received at the year end with regard to 39 areas for which Public Inquiries had been held. These involved
2.—Public Inquiries had not been held by the end of the year in the case of 210 areas for which Official Representations had been made by the Medical Officer of Health. These involved

No. of Houses for which Orders had been confirmed by the Minister of Health and the Tenants of which were awaiting Re-housing on 31st December, 1939. 6189

* This figure includes 3 houses from which tenants have been rehoused before Order confirmed by Minister of Health.

TABLE XXVIII.—Housing Act 1930—Section 19 } Individual Unfit Houses.
Housing Act 1936—Section 11 } Summary of Work Done.

YEAR	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH						VACATION OF HOUSES AND REHOUSING OF DISPLACED PERSONS				NUMBER OF HOUSES ABOLISHED OR DEMOLISHED			REMARKS
	No. of Properties involved	No. of Houses involved	No. of Houses for which Representations withdrawn	No. of Houses Demolit'n Orders made	No. of Houses for which Schemes accepted for convert- ing to Works, etc.	No. of Houses from which Tenants have been rehoused by the Corporation	No. of Houses from which Tenants have found own Accom- modation	No. of Houses which were Vacant when Orders made or Schemes Accepted	'Total No. of Houses Vacated	For which Schemes Completed for convert- ing to Works, etc.	In compli- ance with Demolit'n Orders	After Represen- tation but without Demolit'n Order being made	TOTAL	
1930 (From 1st October only)	17	48	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931 ...	47	230	1	206	21	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1932 ...	13	52	—	52	6	110	52†	6	168	7	98	7	112	—
1933 ...	25	95	—	77	15	101	21	2	124	1	89	—	90	—
1934 ...	49	151	2	98	28	100	24	5	129	23	154	10	187	—
1935 ...	63	177	3	87	43	150	13	7	170	36	124	—	160	—
1936 ...	57	398	3	335	58	162	13†	15	190	32	74	1	107	—
1937 ...	50	399	—	312	39	247	34	9	290	28	122	—	150	—
1938 ...	37	427	—	134	38	351*	19	14	384	21	354	—	375	—
1939 ...	15	56	1	427	11	399†	16	5	420	6	616	4	626	—
Totals ...	373	2033	19	1728	259	1620	193	63	1876	154	1631	22	1807	—

Representations under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, in regard to the closing of a small number of individual unfit dwellings are additional to the figures included in this table.

NOTES.—There were 74 houses for which Demolition Orders had been issued where the tenants still remained in occupation at 31st December, 1939, and a further 45 where schemes had been approved, but were awaiting carrying out, for the converting of the houses into works or other business premises and the tenants still remained in occupation at the end of 1939.

Since the inception of the scheme there have been two instances where Demolition Orders have been quashed upon appeal to the County Court by the owners.

† Includes 7 houses in 1932 and 1 house in 1936 from which the tenants found their own accommodation and which were demolished voluntarily after proceedings commenced, but before Demolition Orders were made.

* Includes 3 houses from which the tenants were rehoused, owing to the dangerous condition of the houses, before Demolition Orders were made.

‡ Includes 1 house from which the tenants were rehoused before the Demolition Order was made.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The daily average consumption of milk in Sheffield during the year 1939 was 27,988 gallons, which represents 0·4 pints per head of the population, and an unchanged consumption of milk from the previous year. As regards the daily average number of gallons consumed in 1939 it consisted of 3,690 gallons which were produced in the City and 24,298 gallons which were conveyed to the City from other areas.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

It will be seen from the table which follows that of the total of 1,264 formal and informal samples of milk and other food commodities which were taken during the year under either the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, or the new Act of 1938, there were 56, or 4·43 per cent, which proved to be adulterated.

TABLE XXIX.—*Results of Analyses of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year, 1939.*

Articles	Total Samples Submitted	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	971	607	40	313	11
Skimmed Milk	5	4	1	—	—
Cream	5	—	—	5	—
Butter	76	5	—	71	—
Margarine	19	—	—	19	—
Cheese	1	—	—	1	—
Lard	29	3	—	26	—
Lard Substitute	7	—	—	7	—
Coffee	11	—	—	11	—
Tea	1	—	—	1	—
Flour	1	—	—	1	—
Self Raising Flour	6	—	—	6	—
Baking Powder	14	—	—	14	—
Cream Cake	1	—	—	—	1
Dripping	2	—	—	2	—
Sweetmeats	3	—	—	3	—
Fruit Jelly	2	—	—	2	—
Dried Apricots	1	—	—	1	—
Orange Juice	1	—	—	1	—
Jam	7	—	—	7	—
Marmalade	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	—	1	—
Potted Meat	14	—	—	14	—
Potted Meat Paste	3	—	—	3	—
Pepper	2	—	—	2	—
Sausages	15	—	—	15	—
Vinegar	2	1	—	1	—
Brandy	18	—	—	18	—
Rum	17	1	—	15	1
Whiskey	14	—	1	12	1
Aspirin Tablets	1	—	—	1	—
Bleach Ointment	1	—	—	1	—
Compound Essence of Camphor	1	—	—	1	—
Paregoric	1	—	—	1	—
Sweet Nitre	10	—	—	10	—
TOTALS	1,264	621	42	587	14

The results of the legal proceedings which were taken during the year are given in the following statement :—

<i>Offences.</i>						<i>Penalties Imposed.</i>		
						£	s.	d.
Selling Milk containing added water (eight cases)	..	..	..	..	(Total fines)	22	0	0
„ „ deficient in milk fat	..	..	..	..	(Fine)	2	0	0
„ Whiskey containing excess of water	..	..	..	..	.. ( „ )	2	0	0
Refusal to sell a sample of milk	..	..	..	..	.. ( „ )	2	0	0
Failure to mark a bottle containing skimmed milk	..	..	..	..	.. ( „ )	1	0	0

In addition costs were imposed in two cases of selling milk containing added water and warnings were given in 31 instances of milk fat deficiency, two of preservatives in sausages and one of cake containing cream substitutes sold as real cream cake.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.—In the table which follows will be found particulars relating to the 837 bulk samples of raw milk which were taken during the year in order that the biological test might be applied. Tubercle bacilli proved to be present in 82, or 9·8 per cent, of the samples.

Biological examination of a sample of tuberculin tested milk produced outside the City revealed that it contained tubercle bacilli. It was found that one cow of the herd was suffering from tuberculosis of the udder and this cow was slaughtered.

TABLE XXX.—*Results of Biological Tests of Bulk samples of Milk taken during the year 1939.*

Source of Sample	Number of Milk Samples taken.	Results of Tests.		Percentage Tuberculous.	Number of Cows slaughtered.
		Free.	Tuberculous.		
City of Sheffield ..	248	225	23	9·27	*23
Yorkshire West Riding	211	184	27	12·80	23
Derbyshire	377	345	32	8·49	39
Other Counties ..	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	837	755	82	9·80	85

* In addition to these 23 cows from Sheffield farms which were subsequently slaughtered as a result of the initial action in taking bulk samples of milk, there were 44 cows from Sheffield farms which were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, upon being found by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture to be in a tuberculous condition.

PRODUCTION OF CLEAN MILK.—During the year, 231 samples were taken of raw milk which had been produced within the City. These samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Reductase Test and 205 of them, or 88·7 per cent, proved satisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—Particulars are given below regarding the various types of milk, graded as a result of this Order, which were retailed in the City during the year :—

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (CERTIFIED)—Approximately 1,080 pint bottles of this milk, or 135 gallons, were sold in the City daily during the year. One City farm produced 30 gallons and a total of 105 gallons was produced at four farms situated outside the area.

ACCREDITED MILK.—The daily sale of Accredited Milk in the City during the year was approximately 362 gallons, or 2,896 pint bottles. 161 gallons were produced at seven City farms, and 201 gallons on seven outside farms.

PASTEURISED MILK.—Three firms are licensed for the pasteurising of milk in Sheffield and the daily average of the sale of this milk in 1939 was 13,555 gallons, which represents 48·4 per cent. of the total supply of milk to the City.

Testing of Graded Milk.—Details of the various tests which were applied to Graded Milks during the year are given in the following statement :—

Grade of Milk and source of Origin.	Nature of Test.	Number of Samples Tested.	Number of Samples which were satisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified) from five Producer-retailers	Reductase ..	60	.. 60
Accredited Milk from eleven Producer- retailers	„ ..	153	.. 142
Accredited Milk from five Producer- wholesalers	„ ..	46	.. 45
Accredited Milk from Retail Bottlers ..	„ ..	31	.. 27
Pasteurised Milk from three licensed depots	Bacterial Count	275	.. 257
Do. do. ..	Bacillus Coli ..	275	.. † 261
Do. do. ..	Phosphatase ..	156	.. 156

† No Bacillus Coli in a millilitre of the milk.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928 ; FERTILISERS
AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926 ; MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 ; AND
PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Inspections and visits were carried out under all the above Acts and samples were taken in some cases. Three prosecutions under the Merchandise Marks Act were made during the year for exposing for sale imported tomatoes which were not properly labelled. A fine of five shillings was imposed in each case.

MEAT INSPECTION.

(By the Veterinary Officer, R. E. HIRTES, M.R.C.V.S.)

Private Slaughterhouses.—There is one private slaughterhouse in the City. Only pigs are slaughtered there and 4,453 pigs were slaughtered in the year 1939. All were inspected by a Meat Inspector specially detailed for this duty. 97 part carcasses of pigs at this slaughterhouse, representing a total weight of 1,923 lbs., were found to be unfit for human consumption and were condemned.

Corporation Abattoir.—The carcass of every animal which is slaughtered for food at the Corporation Abattoir is examined by a qualified meat inspector, and any carcass suspected of being diseased is taken to the Detention Room for a final decision. Inspections are also made of the majority of the animals whilst they are in the lairages awaiting slaughter. Any which are suspected of being diseased are taken to an Isolation Slaughterhouse where they are slaughtered and dressed in order that they may have no contact with the healthy animals. Animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order are kept under careful observation and there is also microscopical examination in all cases where anthrax is suspected.

195,777 animals of all kinds were slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir during the year, as against 176,670 in 1938. 193,566 of them, as against 174,029 in 1938, were slaughtered by mechanical or electrical stunning. Oxen are stunned by captive bolt pistol and calves, sheep and pigs by the use of electrically charged stunning tongs. The table which follows gives details regarding all animals which were slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1939 :—

TABLE XXXI.—*Animals slaughtered and inspected in the City, year 1939.*

Where Slaughtered	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Abattoir Main Slaughterhalls	39,923	10,999	103,624	38,486	193,032
Do. (Jewish Method)	678	220	1,313	—	2,211
Isolation Slaughterhall	359	38	126	11	534
Totals (Abattoir)	40,960	11,257	105,063	38,497	195,777
Private Slaughterhouse	—	—	—	4,870	4,870
Grand Totals	40,960	11,257	105,063	43,367	200,647

Of the 200,647 animals slaughtered and inspected in the City in the year 1939 there were 904 whole carcasses found to be in a diseased condition and condemned, and a further 2,335 carcasses some part of which was condemned. In the following table are given further particulars relating to carcasses and part carcasses which were condemned and separate information is shown in regard to carcasses which were affected with Tuberculosis :—

TABLE XXXII.—*Carcasses Inspected and Carcasses Condemned in the City in the year 1939.*

Class of Animal	Oxen	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and inspected	40,960	11,257	105,063	43,367	200,647
Affected with Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned	552	7	3	51	613
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	1,155	—	—	917	2,072
Total affected with Tuberculosis	1,707	7	3	968	2,685
Affected with other disease—					
Whole carcasses condemned	48	60	136	47	291
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	56	7	142	58	263
Total affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	104	67	278	105	554

In order to overcome the difficulty of identifying meat which was on sale in the City and did not bear the official stamp of the Ministry of Health, a new Bye-law was introduced on 1st October, 1938, which ensured that all meat from animals killed outside the City, with the exception of frozen or salted meat or meat bearing the official stamp, is brought to the Abattoir for inspection. Particulars of the meat which was so brought to the Abattoir in the year 1939 are as follows :—1,228 sides of beef with 612 offals ; 2,678 carcasses of veal with 2,513 plucks ; 2,821 carcasses of mutton with 2,293 offals ; and 7,862 carcasses of pork with 7,621 offals.

Visits to the Private Slaughterhouse and to Markets, Butchers' Shops and other Premises.—151 visits were made to the private slaughterhouse and also 3,125 visits to Butchers' shops for the purpose of inspecting meat which was exposed for sale. In most cases where meat was condemned the butchers surrendered it to the Corporation voluntarily, but in one instance it was necessary to obtain a Magistrate's Order to destroy the meat.

Food supplies at the wholesale fish and fruit markets, wholesale imported meat shops, wholesale provision premises, retail markets and railway sidings were inspected for soundness. 2,883 visits were made during the year and considerable quantities of poultry, game, fish, fruit and vegetables, provisions and canned goods were destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

Shellfish dealers were advised to purchase their supplies of mussels from the centres where the mussels have undergone purification. When consignments were received from other sources it was arranged, because of the danger of sewage pollution, to take samples of the mussels for examination.

Legal Proceedings.—The following are particulars of legal proceedings which were taken during the year, and the penalties imposed, as a result of the inspection of meat, poultry, game, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc. :—exposing unfit fruit for sale, fine of £2 ; five cases of failure to label imported meat with the source of origin—fines ranging from ten shillings to £2 ; bringing into the Abattoir an animal suspected of injury or disease and slaughtering when not licensed to do so—fine of £1 10s. 0d.

Diseases of Animals Acts—Non-Veterinary Functions.—The non-veterinary functions under the Diseases of Animals Acts are administered by the local authority and the inspectors appointed for this purpose made 537 visits during the year 1939. Information is given below under the main headings of this work.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Orders.—The major provisions of these Orders are that all swine which are exposed for sale at markets are to be subjected to detention and isolation for a period of twenty-eight days after leaving the market. Licenses to move the swine were issued at the Sheffield Corporation Abattoir and at Wadsley Bridge Live Stock Market, and there was systematic visiting to ensure that the provisions of the Orders were observed.

Transit of Animals Orders.—The cleansing and disinfection of road vehicles used for the transportation of animals to the Corporation Abattoir and to and from Wadsley Bridge Live-stock Market was done by the Corporation at a small charge to cover expenses. 2,178 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected during 1939.

Swine Fever.—In cases of Swine Fever it is the duty of the local authority to arrange for the disposal of the carcasses of infected pigs and also to carry out the necessary disinfection of all stys or premises which have housed the diseased animals. Nine cases of Swine Fever were dealt with in this way during the year 1939.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.—The local authority is required to supervise the disinfection of the stalls or standings in which there have been cattle affected with Tuberculosis and disinfection was in all cases carried out satisfactorily during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the City during the year 1939.

Veterinary Supervision of Corporation Animals.—The Veterinary Officer is responsible for the care of the Corporation animals and 32 visits were paid in this connection in 1939. The health of the animals was good. All the cows in the herd of the Corporation farm at Longley Hall passed the tuberculin test prior to purchase.

